

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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大英

英港香

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SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS Yen 15,550,000

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG, DALNI, LYON, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—

For 12 months 3% p.a.

" 6 " 3%

" 3 " 3%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [17]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000

ABOUT MAX \$5,000,000

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000

ABOUT MAX \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum,

6 " 3 " 3%

3 " 3 " 3%

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsinan, Tsinan, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warsteiner & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern

s.m. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenig.

Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [19]

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (43,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375 (about £48,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cirebon,

Tegal, Pekalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota,

Riau (Acheen), Bandjarmasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,

Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangalore,

Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " 3%

" 3 " 3%

J. BOLTJE, Manager.

16, Des Voeux Road Central. [19]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling \$16,000,000 at 2% = \$10,000,000

Silver \$11,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq.

E. Shellim, Esq.

R. Shawan, Esq.

H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

C. R. Lenemann, Esq.

H. E. Tonkins, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1813.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description

of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum,

6 " 3 " 3%

3 " 3 " 3%

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

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BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsinan, Tsinan, Yokohama.

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Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warsteiner & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern

s.m. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenig.

Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

Shipping Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM".....	1,363 tons.....	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN".....	1,338.....	H. J. Black.
"PATSHAN".....	2,260.....	G. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN".....	1,995.....	B. Branch.
"HEUNGSHAN".....	1,998.....	R. D. Thomas.

Commencing from Saturday, the 7th December, the following will be the Order of Running the Canton steamers until further notice.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 and 11 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

On Saturday..... a day steamer leaving Hongkong at 8 and 9 A.M.

On Sunday and Tuesday..... 2 night..... 11 P.M.

On Monday..... 2 night..... 10 and 11 P.M.

On Wednesday..... 2 night..... 10 P.M.

On Thursday..... 2 night..... 10 P.M.

On Friday..... 2 night..... 10 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

S.S. "KINSHAN" will use the Wharf near the Central Market, other steamers will use the Coy's Wharf.

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

ALL PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE IN CASH.

CHITS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN"..... 1,651 tons..... Captain W. A. Valentine.

"SUI-TAI"..... 1,651 tons..... G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao, at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM"..... 1,881 tons..... Captain S. Bell Smith.

"NANNING"..... 1,591 tons..... Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1907. [9]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI".

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. [14]

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO., BARRETT & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [89]

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU", 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN", 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wig Lok Street (Tram Station).

Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to

BARRETT & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. [370]

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.Telegraphic Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 44.Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

[78]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 606, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yoko-hama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1907. [37]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	WEDNESDAY,
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	Capt. J. Kirchner	Noon, 18th Dec., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO, SHIMA and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITZL FRIEDRICH"	About WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec., 1907.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 2nd Jan., 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of Dec., 1907.

EXTRA STEAMER	TO SAIL
EUROPE via PORTS OF CALL	{ "SACHSEN" Capt. Woltemas } About WEDNESDAY, 25th Dec., 1907.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1907. [1]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 395.
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consult Dr. F. F. CHAUN, 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

(6)

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

(6)

MOROCCAN WOMEN.

LIVE IN THE LAND OF THE SULTAN'S Harem.

In The World, Mrs. Mansel-Pleydell, author of Sketches of Life in Morocco, contributes the following article descriptive of the women of that interesting country:—

Moorish women are a mystery to most people, as so little is known about them. It is quite possible, however, that there is not much to be known, for they are ignorant and wholly uneducated. The very superficial education provided by the Sultan for his people is only for the benefit of boys. Girls are taught nothing; they cannot read or write, and very few are able to sew, or sewing is universally done by men in Morocco.

NARROW EXISTENCE.

Moorish women of the upper classes are brought up from children within the walls and gardens of their fathers' houses, and do not often go beyond, except in the case of a rich Moor, whose family is taken once a year from the town house to a country house to escape the hottest summer months. Then, veiled and shrouded in veils, they are borne on mules, surrounded by servants and slaves, from one domicile to the other.

Their marriages are arranged for them by their parents, and no girl of the upper classes ever sets eyes upon her husband before she is taken to his house after the performance of the marriage ceremony. How women employ themselves during their married lives no one outside can really know, but I have always heard that their chief interests are centred in the town gossip.

Kaid MacLean's daughter, who speaks Arabic perfectly, told me that she had never met any Moorish lady, among the many she has visited, who was not convinced that the life she and her country-women lead are superior to those led by the women of other nations.

MATRIMONY.

They always criticised the European women's custom of going about unveiled. Your father cannot care much about you to let you go about unveiled, for it is a disgrace for a woman to show her face to men, has often been said to Miss MacLean; and nothing she could say in reply would alter the Moorish women's opinion.

An English girl and I once paid a visit to a Moorish lady, and were shown into a courtyard with a large round stone tank full of water in the centre; the floor was inlaid in coloured mosaic work, and all round was an arched colonnade decorated in the same style. Two slave women, black as night, came forward and ushered us through an open doorway leading from the court into a long narrow room, and there drawn up in line were three Moorish ladies, waiting to receive us.

Each was dressed in a coloured brocade kashan, woven with gold and silver thread; the fronts were ornamented with rows of tinsel buttons, and the garments were kept together by very wide multi-coloured belts bound several times round their ample middles. They also wore ropes of small pearls, and quaint Moorish jewellery on their arms and in their ears, while their feet were encased in red leather slippers. They began at once to question us as to whether we were married or not; and when my friend told them she had no husband, nor did she want one, the Moorish women only laughed and exchanged knowing glances with each other.

HAREM LIFE.

It was easy to see that they did not believe the English girl's assertion, and soon showed that she had gone down in their estimation by her admission. I think they decided that she must be very unattractive indeed. They told us how many sons they had, inquired as to the number of mine, fingered our jewellery, inspected our clothes, and then we had to go, for it was impossible to carry on any further conversation.

Intimation.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, have REMOVED their OFFICES to KING'S BUILDINGS, 4TH FLOOR.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. [1047]

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE
POOR CHINESE ORPHANS
OF THE
ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE,
under the Distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies
Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
and Lady LUGARD.

THE French Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the City Hall on WEDNESDAY DAY, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

They request your presence in order to inspect the different Needle and Fancy Works made by their Poor Orphans.

Asile de la Sainte Enfance,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. [1053]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.; Goods received on Store; Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertakers and Executed.
SHewan, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. [1051]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$6.00 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag
ex Factory.
SHewan, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [1048]

Sole Agents for
HUMBER CYCLES.

TYPEWRITERS
FOR
HIRE, REPAIR & SALE.
TO CLEAR AT VERY MODERATE
PRICE.
REMINGTON,
HAMMOND,
BURLICK.
NEW CENTURY & SUN TYPEWRITERS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES
and BOATS
FOR HIRE AT BLAKE PIER,
DAY AND NIGHT PER HOUR \$2

New Bicycles
for Hire.

NEW CYCLES FROM \$65 EACH.
REPAIR TO MOTOR BOATS, CARS,
and CYCLES UNERTAKEN.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
No. 11, D'AGUILAR ST. and KOWLOON,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. [1067]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) of which doctors give the name, but which few of them really understand. It is a nervous affection, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are many and various), its symptoms are much the same: the more pronounced being a sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary functions of life. It is a nervous affection, and such cases are often associated with nervousness.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day it may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 3

than by any known combination. So far as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AGAIN

and a new life is imparted to a state of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and vegetable and inanimate. It is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or debility that it will not remediate and permanently benefit by this new, failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into the body a new, invigorating force, and a wide-spread and numerous class of disease eliminated.

THERAPION NO. 3

is the principal French Remedy for the cure of all diseases, and especially for the cure of the "THERAPION" appears on a British Government Stamp (white letters on a red ground) affixed every package.

Gold by all Chemists.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE GREAT
POPULARITY

Watson's

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKY
HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS
CONSISTENT EXCELLENCE
OF
QUALITY.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY
OF
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

Hongkong, 30th November, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (ON ADVANCE)
DAILY-\$10 per annum
WEEKLY-\$15 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. One copy sent by post at
addition \$1.00 per quarter, charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue in any part of the
world is 10 cents per quarter.
Single Copy. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents.The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907.
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN
THE FAR EAST.

A very informative article, the result of investigations made on behalf of the *Far Eastern Review*, appears in the latest issue of that monthly on the subject of railway construction in the Far East. At the outset, the writer believes that 1908 will prove a record year in the building of railways, and proceeds to give his arguments in favour of that view. Japan has concluded the gigantic task of nationalizing her railways, including under Government control 18 lines with a mileage of 4,800 miles. Last year the Japanese Government appropriated yen 156,80,000 and the estimates for the coming year will reach yen 29,000,000,000, which covers the purchase and doubling of the old lines and the construction of over 1,000 miles additional lines, to be added to the system. Besides this we read that Prince Ito favours the floating of yen 120,000,000 of Korean railway bonds and using the proceeds in giving the dependency a complete system of modern railways. The Russian Government is taking the aggressive in opening up her great Eastern wheat lands. For the Amur railway alone she has appropriated 2,500,000 roubles. In addition, concessions in Mongolia are under way and Russian and Chinese capital is jointly interested in the construction of several lines that will open up a new empire. Scarcely a day passes that does not record some new railway project proposed in some part of the Chinese empire. From Manchuria comes the news of stiff rate competition between the Japanese-controlled and the Chinese lines, a cheerful note in itself since it means a greater impetus to trade. Just a few weeks ago another section of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was thrown open to traffic. Amoy is waking up to her needs

in the way of transportation and the projected line that is to tap a rich territory and place it close to the market for its products is being surveyed. In fact, almost before the project is under way it is proposed to make the initial line the nucleus of a system which in conjunction with the other South China lines will satisfy every demand for transportation facilities in that rich territory. From indications, the railroads under way will make better progress in construction next year than in the past. Many obstacles have been overcome during the past year and the misunderstandings that embarrass the management have in a large measure been adjusted. No mention is made of the Canton-Hankow railway or the line from Kowloon to Canton, except indirectly and that with respect to the attitude adopted by the Chinese in deciding to keep the control of the railways under their own administration. In this connection our contemporary observes:—

"The construction work in Yunnan province which has been delayed on account of misapprehension on the part of the Chinese authorities may be expected to continue more satisfactorily during 1908. The Chinese are awakening to the vast possibilities of the country with the introduction of more modern facilities for transportation and the modernizing of its natural industries. There are instances where more zeal than knowledge is displayed in their endeavour to secure all the benefits of Western institutions by urging immediate Chinese control of construction and operation, without regard to capacity or experience. This anxiety has developed a sentiment that would exclude foreign capital and initiative regardless of consequences. This attitude, at this time, is not consistent with the conservatism of the Chinese people and there is reason to believe no such feeling will long prevail when the advantages of having the co-operation of experienced engineers and practical railroad managers as against inexperienced native direction will have been realized. At the present time foreign capital seems ready and willing to share in this feature of China's development and there is reason to believe that a better understanding between foreign capitalists and the Peking Government would prove a much desired factor in furthering this great work. For years to come, China will benefit from foreign direction of her railroads, and natural and desirable from the viewpoint of ambitious and patriotic Chinese as Chinese management might appear lack of experience is sure to result in delay, discouragement and even failure in many instances. The fear that in some way the integrity of China is menaced by the investment of foreign capital and energy must give place to an era of confidence in which the development of the resources should be the main end. As this development progresses, the Chinese will have the benefit of the experience and the training so that in the proper time, they may assume control of their railroads and direct them intelligently. Foreign enterprise should be encouraged and fostered in every way consistent with the general welfare." That is a view which is certainly open to discussion, for if the Chinese will supply the capital necessary, as they can, for the building of railway lines, and if they can administer the affairs of those railways satisfactorily it is difficult to see why they should call in foreign help, especially after the experience they have had of foreign syndicates in the Orient where the locomotive has led the way. In Indo-China there are 408 kilometers of rail road in operation and 1,558 kilometers under construction or projected. For this purpose the French Chambers approved in 1898 a loan of 200,000,000 francs. When this system is completed Indo-China and Tonkin will be connected with Yunnan and there will be few sections not brought within easy distance of the markets. After a careful review of what has been accomplished in recent years and the projected construction under way, the writer concludes that there does not seem any place for the pessimist in Far Eastern affairs during the year 1908—a sentiment with which the majority of observers will probably agree.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The cost of the steel armour-plate used in the construction of the battleship *Kunming*, which was recently launched at Yokohama, is estimated at about Yen 100,000. Of this sum Yen 200,000 has been defrayed out of the estimate for last year, and the balance out of the estimate for the current.

YESTERDAY, a gentleman wrote to a certain Japanese tradesman in the Colony, asking him to call on him to day on a matter of business. The reply, which was shown to us, speaks for itself. "I must not come," wrote the Japanese. "I have some business. . . . I have a funeral. But will come with the funeral end."

WEST RIVER PATROL.

LAUNCH OWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

REPRESENTATIONS TO GENTRY AND
MERCHANTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th December, 1907.
In my letter of yesterday I reported the proceedings at a meeting held on Thursday of the Steam Launch Owners' Guild at which, besides the numerous owners of steam-launches engaged in riverine trade, there were present hundreds of people to follow the discussion of the vexed question of the policing of the waterways of Kwangtung. This subject, which has now for some time been agitating the minds of officials, merchants and gentry, alike, assumed a new phase with the advent of the powerful British flotilla to patrol the waterways of South China comprised within the territorial waters of the Empire. It is somewhat singular that, while the Viceroy, the officials, the gentry and the students even the females among them have held monster indignation meetings which decried British co-operation with the Provincial Government in putting down piracy by a demonstration of force, those more immediately concerned exhibit the unwhited wisdom at this juncture, in counselling a thorough pacific attitude towards the approach of the British war vessels. The resolutions passed at Thursday's orderly and remarkably well-organized meeting were pregnant with commonsense and a degree of practical wisdom not usually associated with mass meetings in Canton. The suggestion that itinerant preachers should be employed to exhort perfect frugality, in the riverine districts, towards the ships of a friendly Power which have come to co-operate in the putting down of brigandage and lawlessness on the commercial highways of the Province, is a tribute to the business instinct of the meeting. It was also resolved by the meeting to disclaim any anti-foreign feelings, and the steps which will be taken, as a result of the suggestions adopted by the Steam Launch Owners' Guild will go a long way to suppress the feeling of rowdiness which, it was feared, would show itself on the appearance of the British Naval force in the upper reaches of the waterway.

Allusion was made to the memorandum of their grievances submitted by the Launch Guild to the merchants and gentry of Canton at the request of the latter. The document is a voluminous one. I forward a rough translation herewith. It is to the following effect:—

A representation by the guild of Chinese launch owners to the mass meeting of merchants and people:—

Commercial enterprises necessarily depend on vehicular medium on land and boats on water. This essential has been recognised from ancient times, but has increased within the last century by leaps and bounds. Kwangtung is a maritime province, and the merchandise conveyed through the delta of the Chukiang river necessitates the improvement of such conveyance by using cargo-junks towed by steam-launches, within recent years. This facility has been appreciated by all traders and travellers in the Liang Kwang provinces. The business returns of every town and market reached as a result of the introduction of steam-navigation inland have been found to be increasing yearly. At the commencement of the reign of our Gracious Emperor Kwang Su, Chinese merchants began to introduce steam-navigation into the waters of the interior. Thence, up to the 18th year (five years ago), there has never been any ordinance made for the appointment of a surveyor to examine our launches. There have been tranquillity and prosperity during those years because the merchants and people understood how to take care of their lives and property without any interference. Since the 18th year, a marine surveyor has been appointed by the I.M. Customs which, under the pretext of superintending the examination of the hull and machinery of the launches, has produced harmful results, and the restrictions put upon us are oppressive to a degree. The consequence is that many launch owners have been ruined and others have resorted to foreign registration and various flags of foreign Powers are now to be seen everywhere on the inland waters. This question touches the prestige and revenue of our country, and it is deplorable when mentioned. Fortunately there has been a discussion by the Ministers in Peking of how facilities should be given for the development of mercantile shipping. We formed the Central Guild of Launch Owners of the inland waters of Kwangtung by calling them together during the fifth month of this year. After this, we investigated the cause of the depressed condition of the launch and junk business and found that it was brought about mainly by the restrictions imposed by the marine surveyor of the I.M. Customs and by the detentions and oppressive regulations enforced by the Customs officers. Their actions are similar to the driving away of the fish from the sea and the birds from the wood. Other commercial lines also suffer on account of the depression of the shipping business. We hereby enumerate our grievances clause by clause for your (gentlemen's) consideration and hope that you will devise means to bring about the redress earnestly awaited by the merchants and people of Kwangtung.

We pray for your success.

The following are our grievances:—

1. Oppressive fines, imposed on us by the I.M. Customs.

(a) The severity of the marine surveyor's restriction on the amount of steam pressure permitted on a launch. When a launch is under way, emergencies may happen, such as, a gale, strong floods, piracies, etc. She is compelled to use more steam under such circumstances. Such actions under exigencies are always allowable by shipping laws of most countries.

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without making inquiries into the circumstances, for each offence, the owner has to pay a heavy fine of 500 Haikwan taels or to suffer the forfeiture of his launch. He (the Commissioner) never considers that the profit made by a launch in one year is quite small and such a fine, once inflicted, often leads to the ruin of the business. Besides dangers from storm and pirates are prevalent on the waterways of Kwangtung. If the evil of such oppressive fines be not remedied, and the surveyor be not instructed to permit 20 more lbs of steam-pressure to be employed by towing launches than those carrying passengers, both the launch and junk will be in worse peril than the explosion of the steam valve when any accident happens. The shipping ordinances of all countries allow the getting up of more steam in an emergency. For instance, even in Hongkong where strict regulations must be observed by all shipping, a launch would be fined about \$15 for unnecessarily using more steam. Why a launch owner in Canton should be liable to a penalty over 30 times that inflicted by other countries, is incomprehensible.

(b) Unreasonable restriction on whistle blowing.

Whenever other vessels may be blocking the way, it has been customary for launches to blow their whistles to draw the former's attention in order to avoid collisions. It is now against the rules of the Custom House for launches to blow their whistles within the harbour and a fine of 10 Haikwan taels is inflicted for each offence. During the few days immediately after the promulgation of that rule, launches to the number of over 30 were fined under that oppressive regulation. Now the Canton harbour is always crowded with craft of all sizes. Without hearing the whistle, they often fail to give way. Consequently, collisions resulting in damage to property and loss of lives are happening frequently and law suits are continually going on in the courts of the local mandarins greatly detrimental to the business.

(c) Inconvenience to launches by having to deliver their books and papers to the Customs when staying at Canton.

The privilege for keeping their books and papers on board while anchoring at Canton was formerly allowed to all launches. Whenever they were engaged to go anywhere, they could always apply to the Customs for a special permit to do so. Recently it has been enacted by the Customs that launches must surrender their books and papers when staying at Canton under heavy penalty for any infringement. No permit will be issued to any launch after 4 p.m., so they cannot go anywhere even if well paid to do so after that hour. Inconvenience to launches by this rule often causes injurious results to other lines of business.

2. Oppression by the Marine Surveyor.

The value of each launch is over \$10,000 on an average. Does the owner not know that his vessel must be in good condition before being able to compete with others? Injuries have frequently been sustained by the owners since their launches are under the surveyor's direction under the high sounding term of ensuring their safety. Whenever an application is made for the yearly renewal of the surveyor's certificate in accordance with the existing regulation, he is empowered to order, whenever he pleases without any appeal. Repairs and alterations are often insisted upon when none are necessary. Moreover, owners of launches are never plainly told as to where or how their launches should be repaired or altered, at the first examination.

When they apply for a certificate by going through a second examination after the repairs and alterations have been done, they are told that such and such new repairs and alterations are needed, e.g., the changing of the keel and ribs, raising the boiler and similar laborious works. Very often the whole hull has to undergo complete alteration by repeated annoyances as described above. And such alteration, not being done all at once, would often take several months and cost thousands of dollars to complete. However, when the launches are finally repaired and altered to the surveyor's entire satisfaction, only an inadequate amount of steam-pressure is permitted in the engines. This is absurd and may be compared to prohibiting a man with a pair of strong legs to walk any faster. A beautifully fitted up launch is as useless as a rotten one. The original cause of this evil is, besides investigating absolute power in a foreigner, whose verdict is final, unquestionably due to the machinations of an assassin [name given] who entitles a grudge against the launch owners because they jointly petitioned to H.E. Shum, the ex-Viceroy, last year on his alleged misconduct. It is not deplorable that this man should manifest his determination of seizing all the business done by launches under the dragon flag before he can be arrested?

3. The loss to the country by steam-launches flying foreign flags.

(a) It is an honour to the nation when launches flying the dragon flag are mostly seen in the inland navigation on trade instead of which launches under foreign flags may be seen everywhere in the interior.

(b) The tonnage due paid by a Chinese-owned launch to the likin headquarters amount to tens of dollars in a year which is not charged to launches under foreign flags. Thus a loss to the revenue is obvious.

(c) Should any unrest occur in the interior, Chinese-owned launches may be commandeered for the transport of soldiers and commissaries by the Government if their number is sufficiently strong. But when the foreign-registered ones are on the increase, that power becomes too great.

(d) The profit from the passenger trade and goods traffic goes to foreigners who can monopolize the trade when their launches are in superior numbers.

(e) Launches purchased with Chinese capital are often made to seek foreign registry.

Thus, besides the revenue is lost.

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Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

Canada and Japan.

London, 5th December.
Sir Wilfred Laurier, speaking at Ottawa, attacked the Opposition Leaders on their attitude towards Japan. He said he would never do anything which could possibly endanger the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It was not worthy of a party Leader to neglect his duty to the country in order to court popularity.

Germany.

The sitting of the Reichstag was suspended yesterday, after a stormy scene in consequence of Herr Passche, the National Liberal Leader, attacking the Government in connection with the army scandals.

It is stated that Prince Buelow has threatened to resign.

CRIME IN HONGKONG.

A SMALL POLICE CALENDAR.

Despite the large influx of Chinese into the Colony during the last few days to witness the procession it will be interesting to learn that, contrary to all expectations, the Police Court calendar this morning did not show any extraordinary increase in the number of cases coming before the magistrates for trial. As a matter of fact the few cases of robberies and pickpocketing—two per cent, six in number—that have come within the notice of the police during the past forty-eight hours were of such a character as to appear inconsequential. This speaks highly for the police, and when it is considered that in every case an arrest has been effected, the credit must go to Captain Lyons (Superintendent of Police), Chief Inspector Baker and the other inspectors for the able manner the crowd was handled, thus preventing further robberies. Of the six arrests made, all in the Central district, three alleged pickpockets were found not guilty by the magistrate, this morning, and released. One Ng Chuen, who is accused of robbing a hawker of \$1.65, was remanded to allow further inquiries to be made. The fifth, Chan Shing, was sentenced to a month's hard labour for removing a gold earring, valued at \$18, from a Chinaman's head at noon, yesterday, while the last man, who was seen riding down the waterpipe of house 181, Queen's Road Central, early yesterday morning, by Indian policeman 697, was given three weeks' imprisonment.

JAPANESE GODOWNS ENTERED.

THIEVES REMOVE LARGE QUANTITY OF CROCKERY.

Leung Tin, a coolie, residing at Third Street, and Kwan Lai, of 126, Second Street, West Point, were apprehended yesterday for the larceny of \$125 worth of Japanese crockery ware from a godown at West Point, and a painter, and a cooler, residing at 70 and 68 Second Street, respectively, and a shopkeeper, of First Street, were arrested on charges of purchasing the stolen crockery.

The godown in question is situated at 270, Des Voeux Road Central, and is rented by Mr. S. Suga, a Japanese curio dealer, carrying on business at 186, Queen's Road Central. On the 5th instant, Mr. Suga paid a visit to the godown and discovered that thieves had entered the premises. Four or five cases of his best crockery ware were missing. Inspector Collett was soon notified, and a close examination showed that the robbers had entered the godown by climbing over a twelve feet wall which surrounds the building. Once over the wall the thieves had a clear field, and no trouble was experienced in getting admittance, for the rear door of the godown was not locked. Detectives soon traced the missing goods to the people who purchased them, and from these persons sufficient information was received to arrest the two men, who were alleged to have entered the godown.

At the Police Court, this morning, the quintet were brought up for trial. The receivers showed in the satisfaction of the Court that at the time they purchased the crockery they were not aware that they were buying stolen goods, and were discharged. The other two were convicted of theft, and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour each.

THE CHINESE PROCESSION.

ANTI-OPIUM DEMONSTRATION.

OPPOSED BY OPIUM FARMERS.

We understand that, in connection with that section of the monaster procession concluding to-day, which demonstrates the evil results of the opium habit when indulged in to excess, the Opium Farmers have, through their splicers, made representations to the organizing committee of the procession, in opposition to the anti-opium demonstration.

POLICE-CONTRABAND. Wilson, while on duty at Wan Chai on Thursday night was summoned to a certain house on the Praya to put an end to a disturbance. "Two Japanese," he was told, "with sharp knives in their hands were seeking admittance to the house." Before the officer could reach the spot the disturbers of the peace had become aware of his approach and one escaped. The other—Takomado—was pursued and captured. In his belt was found a knife. He was removed to No. 2 Police Station and charged with disorderly behavior, and released on \$5 bail. He did not put in an appearance at the Police Court, this morning, when the case was called and bail was remitted.

END OF A DARING PIRACY.

SUPPOSED PIRATES SENT TO PRISON.

Eight men, who were alleged to have been concerned in pirating a cargo-boat midway between Hongkong and Macao, on the 30th September last, lost their liberty at the Magistracy on Thursday last. In all ten men were arrested, but owing to the lack of evidence charges of piracy could not be preferred against them. Eight of the accused, however, were indicted for being in possession of a stolen junk, and the remaining two for bringing stolen property into the Colony. The latter two were found not guilty and were discharged, while the others paid the penalty for their guilt.

Readers will recollect that at daybreak on the 30th September last a cargo-boat, carrying eleven of a crew, which included two women and a child, left Macao, bound for this port. On the afternoon of the following day she was attacked by a number of pirates. The crew were driven into the hold and battened down until the early morning of the 4th October when the skipper and his sailors were put ashore on an uninhabited island to shift for themselves. The pirates then sailed away, taking with them the two women and the child. The cargo-boat, which was valued at \$1,000, had on board \$60 worth of clothing and jewellery, the property of the crew, and \$50 worth of pearls, the personal property of a passenger. Once ashore the skipper discovered that two of his crew—the steersman and a seaman—were missing. They were not on board the cargo-boat when they left it, and the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that during the excitement both men jumped overboard and were drowned. For two days the refugees remained on the island without food or water, and without sighting a sail. On the morning of the third day, however, when they had almost given up hope of being rescued, a passing fishing boat, which was bound for Stanley, was hailed, and in that the unfortunate crew were put ashore at Aberdeen, arriving there on the 13th. There they remained, for several days. Nothing was known to the police of the outrage until one night towards the end of October, when Inspector Kerr, while out making inquiries into another piracy case, came across this junk anchored in Aberdeen Bay. He boarded the craft and questioned those on board as to who was the owner of the junk. A very doubtful story was told him by one of the crew and he decided to act straight away. He arrested the eight men on board and seized the junk. Further inquiries resulted in the capture of the other two men and the recovery of a large part of the stolen property at Yau-mu-ti. The owner of the cargo-boat was then traced, and the piracy became known.

The trial of the accused lasted many weeks, and it was not until Thursday that Mr. Hazelton was able to decide the matter. Two of the suspects were discharged, six others were sent to gaol for terms of six months' each, with six hours' credit, and two others were fined \$1 each, the option being two months' imprisonment.

COTTON SPINNING IN JAPAN.

EXPANSION SINCE THE WAR.

According to the investigations made by the Nippon Ginko the total amount of authorised capital for the new enterprises which had been promoted since the termination of the late Russo-Japanese war was amounted at the end of October to \$1,266,000,000 and that for the extension of already existing companies to \$1,523,000,000, making the grand total \$1,789,0,000. Among the numerous new enterprises which had been promoted during the period of the business "boom" subsequent to the restoration of peace, many have been obliged to collapse as the result of the intense financial depression which has prevailed since the beginning of the present year. Some of them have either curtailed the amount of their capital or have been incorporated with other companies already carrying on business. There are also some schemes which are, so to say, in a state of unstable equilibrium, oscillating between dissolution and flotation. It will be of some interest to those who are interested in the future of Japanese *post bellum* enterprises to know the actual condition of those companies which have withstood the financial crisis and are on the fair road to healthy development. The following is a general account of the actual conditions of companies—newly promoted and old ones—of various descriptions.

Spinning Industry.—According to the latest statistics the annual production of cotton yarn in Japan amounts to about 1,000,000 bales, of which two-thirds are taken up for home consumption and one-third for export, chiefly to China. For the first six months of the current year the total output was 50,000 bales, of which 36,500 bales were sold in Japan and 13,500 bales exported to foreign countries. For the second half-year it is expected that the amount of export will be considerably less on account of the depreciation of silver exchange rates. Turning attention to the part of the cotton spinning industry in Japan, it was just after the termination of the China-Japanese war that the industry gained its first impetus and many extensive spinning mills were established in various localities of Japan, with Osaka as the principal centre of the cotton spinning industry. With the subsequent increase in the demand for cotton yarn many new factories were set up on an extensive scale, and during the years 1901-1903 the prosperity of the cotton spinning companies was at its zenith.

After the Russo-Japanese war, the spinning industry underwent a somewhat different phase compared to other industries. Instead of new companies being promoted in large numbers many old concerns had recourse to the extension of their factories. The Nippon Ginko returns for the month of October quote the authorized capital of new cotton spinning com-

panies at \$37,000,000, while that for extension is quoted at \$52,000,000. The names of the newly-promoted companies with their authorized capital are as follows:

Nissin Spinning Co. \$10,000,000
Toyo Spinning Co. 20,000,000
Nippon Silk and Cotton Spinning Co. 3,000,000
To-a Spinning Co. 10,000,000
Taisai Spinning Co. ?

The above six companies are those which have been newly promoted, while there are about 17 old companies which have decided upon the extension of their works, including such big concerns as the Tokyo Spinning Company and the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. Out of the six new companies above enumerated two, namely, the To-a and Ozaki Spinning Companies, have already gone into liquidation and two have been incorporated with the old companies, the Taisai with the Fukushima Spinning Company and the Nippon Silk and Cotton with the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. The only concern which has completed its first cotton mill and is progressing with the work of construction is the Nishin Spinning Company, while the work of extension in the old companies is being pushed on with great energy and speed, as may be seen from the following account of the progress of work in some of the companies:

Nishin Bokki Kabushiki Kaisha (Chinese: Nippon Spinning Co.).—The above company, the managing director of which is Mr. Fukutaro Sakuma, is a concern with the authorised capital of \$10,000,000, of which \$2,500,000, the first call on shares, has been paid up. The formal permission for the establishment of the company was given in January, the site for construction of the mills has been selected in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Kameido temple in the suburbs of Tokyo. The building of the No. 1 spinning mill has been almost completed, and the No. 2 mill is in course of construction at present. The total number of spindles for the first business period is 50,988 and the number of mill hands about 1,000, almost all of whom have been already contracted for. It is expected that the company will commence business about March of next year.

Toyo Spinning Co.—The chief promoters of this company are Messrs. Kyoko Kikuchi and Seitaro Kameoka. Its capital is \$2,000,000, it being the intention of the promoters to work in the first stage 2,500 spindles and 200 weaving machines. On account of financial depression some difficulty appears to have been experienced in the call for shares and it is a question whether the company will be able to survive the present phase of depression, or not. From one point of view the company may be looked upon as an extension of the Amagasaki Spinning Company, because out of the total number of 40,000 shares, half have been allotted to the shareholders of the above-mentioned company, and 10,000 shares are to be taken by the promoters of the company and the residents of the locality where the mills are to be set up. The number of shares to be offered to the general public is the remaining 10,000, so that even if there is any difficulty experienced in the call on shares there will be no strain on the company being dissolved, the most practicable alternative being the incorporation of the company with the Amagasaki Spinning Company.

The above is the actual condition of the spinning companies which have been newly promoted. There are also 17 or 18 old concerns which have decided upon or are contemplating extensions in their mills, he estimated increase in the number of spindles being more than 500,000. With regard to the three spinning companies in Tokyo the following is the latest account:

Kanegafuchi Spinning Company.—The extension of the works in the above company has been pushed on with great energy of late, especially since the incorporation of the Nippon Cotton and Silk Spinning Company (authorised capital \$1,000,000 and paid up capital \$750,000) this spring. The new buildings in the neighbourhood of the principal factory in Tokyo being on the point of completion, the machinery will be set up at an early date and it is expected that operations will be commenced from next year. The extension of the Kyoto Spinning (silk) Mill, has also been commenced, and the foundations of the branch cotton spinning mill at Takasago, in the province of Harima, have been laid. When all these extensions are in full working order the company will have the addition of 63,000 spindles.

Taisai Cotton Spinning Company.—This company, which has been established with the paid-up capital of \$750,000, made two extensions during last year and is now an influential concern with an authorised capital of \$4,800,000 of which \$1,000,000 has been paid up. The extension works at the main factory in Fukushima for 10,000 spindles have already been completed, and a new factory is to be set up in the neighbourhood of Senju, the site for which has already been selected. The total number of spindles increased will be 60,000 when these new mills are in working order.

Fuji Cotton Spinning Company.—The No. 1 new mill at the works of this company in Koyama has been almost completed and the No. 2 new mill is in course of construction, being expected to be completed next spring. The new silk spinning mill at Hodogaya, near Yokohama, is also in course of construction, the machinery being ready to be set up. It is expected that the work will be in full operation about March of next year. *Japan Chronicle* was at its zenith.

In their weekly share report of to-day's date Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write:—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats changed hands at \$33, closing with buyers; we hear that the passenger traffic during the last few days (in connection with the Chinese Procession of silk to 7th instant) has resulted in very good earnings for the month of October, quite the authorized capital of new cotton spinning com-

CO-OP'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that VACUUM OIL COMPANY, of Rochester, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, a Company duly incorporated under the laws of the said State of New York, have, on the 2nd day of November, 1907, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:



in the name of VACUUM OIL COMPANY, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicant in respect of SAL D OIL in Class 43. Dated the 7th day of December, 1907.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, 1907, at 10 P.M., in their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDAY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—

Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS and MATRASSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTELS and BEVELLED GLASS,

SIDEBOARDS and DINNER WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP VASHTAN, Double TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPET, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.;

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers, Hongkong, 7th December, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P.W.O. S. N. CO'S Steamer

"Nile,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, while they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 7th December, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, have REMOVED

their OFFICES to KING'S BUILDINGS, 4TH FLOOR.

14th-16th, 2nd December, 1907.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1907.

THE NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN NEW YORK.

THE EXODUS OF GOLD FROM JAPAN.

As previously stated in our columns, says the *Japan Chronicle*, the gold originally retained by the Japanese Government in the Bank of England has been drawn to America to the value of \$1,500,000 in consequence of the New York financial panic. At first, as a measure of relief the U.S. Government made great efforts to absorb gold from all parts of the world, and a premium of 3 per cent. was charged on gold in America. It was feared by the Japanese Government that the financial conditions in America might not only in drainage of the gold reserved in England, but also of gold currency in circulation in Japan, and, according to a Tokyo dispatch to the *Mail*, precautions were taken for the prevention of the exodus of gold. These precautions, however, were not of much avail, and about a million yen's worth of gold coins have been shipped from Yokohama and about a million and a half from Kobe since the outbreak of the financial panic in New York. This outflow of gold in this manner is quite different from the export of gold coins to Hongkong or Shanghai in the ordinary course of trade. The gold has been sent to America only for the purpose of obtaining the premium allowed in New York.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Tokyo Bankers' Club, Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, said that one of the principal causes responsible for the New York financial panic was the excessive demand made on funds by the new business enterprises undertaken in America between July and last June. The total capital of these enterprises amounted to \$2,000,000,000, while the decline in the silver market was also responsible to some extent, the immediate cause being the failure of prominent copper firms early last month in consequence of the collapse of the copper market. The money market in Japan had not yet been as seriously affected as in England and France, as the facilities of communication between Japan and America were not yet developed to anything like the degree as between Europe and America. Now, however, that a premium of 3 per cent. was being paid on gold in New York, said Baron Matsuo, foreign banks in Yokohama had begun to

COMMERCIAL

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/14
Do. demand	1/14
Do. 4 months' sight	2/16
France—Bank T.T.	4/9
America—Bank T.T.	4/8
Germany—Bank T.T.	2/5
India T.T.	14/9
Do. demand	150
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/4
Singapore T.T.	16/7 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	9/7
Fawn—Bank T.T.	11/9
Do. 4 months' sight	2/1
4 months' sight L.C.	2/1
5 months' sight L.C.	2/1
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4/9
1 month's sight	2/1
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2/1
4 months' sight France	2/1
6 months' sight	2/1
4 months' sight Germany	2/10
Bar Silver	26/7/16
Bank of England rate	7%
Bank of France	31%
Overseas	50/5

SHIPPING AND MAIL

MAIL

French (Armand Béhic) 9th inst.

Indian (Arragon Acar) 9th inst., a.m.

English (Delti) 12th inst., 8 a.m.

Canadian (Empress of India) 16th inst.

Australian (Tudyan) 27th inst.

The P. & S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Alestra* arrived at Yokohama on 9th inst., at 4 p.m.The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yehoshi Maru*, *Do*, *Do*, left Moji for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 12th inst.The N. Y. K. s.s. *Hinchi Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 9th inst.The N. Y. K. s.s. *Sudo Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 12th inst.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Delhi* left Singapore for this port on 7th inst., at 8 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on 12th inst., at about 8 a.m.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Nile, Br. s.s. 4/17, E. P. Markin, 6th Dec.,—London 26th Oct. and Singapore 3rd Nov., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Boone, Ger. s.s. 1,344, F. Semmler, 6th Dec.,—Sandakan 30th Nov., Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.

Keong Wat, Ger. s.s. 1,115, J. Köbler, 6th Dec.,—Bankok 1st Dec., Rice—B. & S. Taming, Br. s.s. 1,35, A. Somerville, 7th Dec.,—Manila 1st Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Hohow, Br. s.s. 9/6, Brymer, 7th Dec.,—Canton 6th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Hinang, Br. s.s. 2,106, A. G. Smith, 7th Dec.,—Newchwang via Dalny, Chafu and Weihsien 1st Dec., Gen.—M. & Co.

Shou Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,100, M. Nemoto, 7th Dec.,—hanghai via Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 6th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.

Fukusui Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,109, T. Ito, 7th Dec.,—Amoy via Amoy and Swatow 4th Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.

Stentor, Br. s.s. 6,308, J. Davies, 7th Dec.,—Singapore 1st Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Dott, for Bangkok.

Tikini, for Kobe.

Ahol, for Swatow.

Ahol, for Singapore.

Nippon Maru, for Shanghai.

Chorat, for Amoy.

Rubi, for Manila.

Chili, for Hoitow.

Triumph, for Haiphong.

Stentor, for Shanghai.

Nile, for hanghai.

Longjiang, for Manila.

M. S. Dollar, for Shanghai.

Aitana, for Canton.

Venduta for Shanghai.

Voyours, for Kwang-chow-wan.

Departures.

Dec. 7.

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.

Prinz Sigmund, for Australian Ports.

Rubi, for Manila.

Tikini, for Japan.

Wenchow, for Canton.

Sustang, for Shanghai.

Loongtang, for Manila.

Passengers arrived.

Per Taming, from Manila—Messrs. N. Nelson, G. A. Yavachovich, T. Otsuka, A. Chajora, R. & Richmond, A. J. B. Purke, 21 Chinese, and 1 Indian.

Per Nile, for Hongkong, from London—Mrs. and Miss Watts and child, Mr. D. Wood, Miss Milne, and Mr. J. W. Taylor. From Malta—Mr. and Mrs. Scott Kerr. From London for Manila—Mrs. Bucknall Watson and infant. For Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. P. Lawers and child, Miss Wise, Dr. J. C. Beatty, Misses E. Cate, M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Legge and child, Miss M. and Mrs. G. Miss Mould's nurse, Rev. and Miss. Pillow, Mrs. Harvey and infant, Mrs. Monroe, Messrs. J. Gibson, A. Mitchell, F. Leary, H. Austin, A. Emery, W. Fairbairn, G. McDonald, N. Horne, C. Forrest, Mrs. Harvey's maid, Capt. Mc. Kochie, Miss D. Page, and Mr. Holden. For Yokohama—Mr. A. Clark, Mrs. Borthwick and child, Rev. W. Reeve, Misses S. M. and M. North, and Miss B. Butterfield. For Kobe—Mr. D. Sung. For Yokohama from Port Said—Miss. Townsley, from Malta—Capt. E. Townsley. From Singapore—Mrs. Abel.

Per Stentor, from Singapore—100 Chinese.

Per Horace, from Sandakan—Messrs. Darby and Skinner.

Per Shou Maru, from Shanghai, &c.—Messrs. C. Clifford (2), and 7 Chinese.

Passengers deported.

Per Nippon Maru, for Shanghai, &c.—Mr. Li Ping Su and native servant, Mrs. C. P. Terrell, Messrs. A. Duncan, J. R. Bertram, Wong Ali Pin, Chong Ah Kon, Mr. and Mrs. Quong Hon Chow, Messrs. Lan Ping Seong and F. S. Clark.

Shipping Report.

St. Peter, from Singapore—Strong N.E. monsoon.

St. Taming, from Manila—Moderate to strong N.E. monsoon and moderate sea.

St. Nile, from London—Lat 13° 22' N. Long 11° 40' N. Passed derelict just now.

St. Hinang, from Newchwang, &c.—Wal-hai to turnabout, light westerly wind and smooth sea weather; hence to port fresh wind, good and overcast weather.

VESSELS IN PORT

Siam.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,995, M. Yagi, 1st Dec.,—Seattle, via Japan and Shanghai 28th Nov., Flour and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Asia, Br. s.s. 4,975, Harry Gaukroger, 6th Dec., San Francisco 8th Nov., Honolulu 15th, Yokohama 28th, Kobe 29th, Nagasaki 1st Dec., and Shanghai 4th Dec., Gen.—O. & S. S. Co.

Dot, Nov. s.s. 610, J. Dunnen, 2nd Dec.,—Bangkok, Nov. 6th, Gen.—W. & Co.

Fukusui Maru, 10th Dec., 5 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 11th Dec., 11.5 p.m.

Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Onsing, 11th Dec., 2 a.m.

Salon—Per Hangchow, 15th Dec., 3 p.m.

Singapore—Per Sui Tai, 14th Dec., 11 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per La-veno, 14th Dec., 2 a.m.

Macau—Per Sui Tai, 12th Dec., 11.5 p.m.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per Ariston Acar, 13th Dec., 11 a.m.

Kensuke, Br. s.s. 2,774, E. J. Rafferty, 30th Nov.,—Salina Cruz 10th Nov., Ballast—C. M. S. Co.

Hakuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,426, K. Kameda, 6th Dec.,—Moj 3rd Nov., Gen.—M. B. K.

Holstein, Gen. s.s. 985, A. Niejahr, 5th Dec.,—Haiphong and Hanoi 4th Dec., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,078, E. J. Buller, 3rd Dec.,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 26th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Larter, Br. s.s. 1,340, J. B. Jackson, 4th Dec.,—Tainan, 21st Nov., Rice and Meat—Wo Fat Sing.

Mandasa Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,541, P. Hallstrom, 26th Nov.,—Japan 2 Nov., Coal—M. B. K.

Mercedes, Br. s.s. 3,00, J. S. McGregor, 21st Sept.,—Weihsiehwei 6th Sept., Ballast—Admiralty.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s. 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 2nd Dec.,—Yokohama 10th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Onsing, Br. s.s. 1,077, R. Cox, 5th Dec.,—Java 21st Nov., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Phuyen, Fr. s.s. 1,299, Boussone, 4th Dec.,—Saigon 20th Nov., Rice—B. & Co.

Sandown, Br. s.s. 2,456, A. L. Paterson, 4th Dec.,—Moj 3rd Nov., Ballast—D. & Co.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per Sui Tai, 10th Dec., 3 p.m.

Swatow—Per Taming, 10th Dec., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.—Per Aki Maru, 10th Dec., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Takao and Anping—Per Fukusui Maru, 10th Dec., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Takao and Anping—Per Sui Tai, 11th Dec., 11.5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Takao and Anping—Per Onsing, 11th Dec., 2 a.m.

Salon—Per Hangchow, 15th Dec., 3 p.m.

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Swatow and Shanghai—Per Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. On Sunday special services will be preached, in the morning, at 10.15, by the chaplain, and in the evening, at 6 o'clock the annual tea will be arranged at the church, after which the Missionary meeting will be held. Mr. Tops from Canton will be the special speaker, and there will be appropriate singing by the choir. The chair will be taken at 7.30. All interested in Foreign Mission Work are cordially invited.

Evening at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. On Sunday special services will be preached, in the morning, at 10.15, by the chaplain, and in the evening, at 6 o'clock the annual tea will be arranged at the church, after which the Missionary meeting will be held. Mr. Tops from Canton will be the special speaker, and there will be appropriate singing by the choir. The chair will be taken at 7.30. All interested in Foreign Mission Work are cordially invited.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE NUMBER AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIVIDEND	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	50,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$11,750,000 \$250,000}	58,797.67	1/2 15/- for 1-year ending 30.6.07 (ex)	5 %	\$480 buyers
	40,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$12,735 \$300,000}	57,189	1/2 3/16 \$16.04	5 %	\$470 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ \$1,560,000 \$210,058 \$4,1950 \$125,000	note	52 for 1/2	8 %	\$450
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£30	£50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,442	Tls. 204.4	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1907 = Tls. 2.65	6 %	Tls. 89 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$456,407	51,460.40	Final of 1/2 making \$42 for 1907, and 1/2 for 1906 = Tls. 1.30 in 1906	5 %	\$780 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	13,400	£250	£100	{ \$125,137.15 \$8,678 \$8,000 \$159,143 \$1,988 \$1,000,000	391,530	51 for 1/2 ending 31.12.05	8 %	\$150 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	£100	£50	{ \$320,449 \$7,016 \$435,336	562,980	50 and 1/2 plus £3 for 1905	84 %	501 buyers
FISH INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$60,988	565	51 for 1/2	121 %	\$324
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$50,000	540 for 1/2	51 for 1/2	61 %	\$15
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638	565	51 for 1/2	101 %	\$38 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$50,000	57,102	51 for 1/2 half-year ending 30.6.07	61 %	\$30 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$60,000 \$270,000	43,694	51 for 1/2 @ ex 2/24 = \$2.00 per share	31 %	540 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	50,000	£5	£5	{ \$10,000 \$270,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 44 buyers	\$28 sellers
Do. do. (Deferred)	65,000	£5	£5	{ \$10,000 \$270,000	Tls. 50	Interim 1/2 for account 1907	12 %	Tls. 50 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	£5	£5	{ \$10,000 \$1,871 \$6,000	172,370	Interim 1/2 (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	11 %	43/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 \$32,957	1137	£1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	48 %	510 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	14,1179	£1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	48 %	510 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$6,000 \$10,000 Tls. 30,000	18,730	Final of 1/2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	121 %	Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£100	{ \$450,000	9,218	51 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100
Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	{ none	11s. 8,935	51 for 1/2	5 %	\$10 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$10,00,000	Tls. 4 (2)	51 for year ending 31.8.06	5 %	Tls. 80 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$15,000 \$184,393	111,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	72 %	Tls. 151 buyers
Pan-Australian Gold-Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$1,000	111,358	No. 11 for 1/2 = 48 cents	184	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Glo) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$4,124	110,935	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	121 %	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	50	{ \$10,000 \$133,152 \$30,000	13,047	Interim of 51 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	165
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$50,000	140,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	44 %	597 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	65,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$48,7210	115,10,450	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	43 %	Tls. 73 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$19,100 \$15,000	115,23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 %	Tls. 198 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$15,000 \$30,000 \$10,000	115,388	Tls. 6 for 1/4 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	70,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$15,000	110,908	\$2 for year ending 30.6.07	101 %	\$21 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	£15	£15	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	119,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	{ \$10,000 \$164,975 \$30,000	110,025	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$50,000	115,567	Interim of \$3 for half year ending 30.6.07	72 %	195
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	7,000	£50	£50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	111,089	80 cents for 1906	78 %	\$101 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	£50	£50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	115,218	\$2 for 1906	7 %	\$35 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	115,61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	71 %	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£350	£50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	111,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	81 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$10,000 \$150,000 \$60,000	115,64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	203 %	Tls. 48 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$60,000	114,219	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$10,000 none	115,26,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	10 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Lanou-kung-now Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	115,35,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	10 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	115,50,603	Tls. 10 for 1906	10 %	Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,299 \$19,000	115,618	1/3 p/c for 1906	9 %	161 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	£10	£10	{ \$1,000 \$12	115,653	\$3 for 1/2	101 %	\$101 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	1,000	£12	£12	{ \$1,000 \$12	115,689	\$1 for 1/2	101 %	Tls. 614 sellers
Chios Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	115,728	Final of 1/3 making Tls. 10 for 1905	6 %	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	115,750	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	88 %	59 buyers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	£15	£15	{ \$15,000 \$10,000	115,855	80 cents for 1905	88 %	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	£10	£10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	115,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 %	\$161 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£7½	£6	{ \$11,000 \$11,000	116,804	Interim 1/10 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 %	\$11 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	{ \$11,000 \$11,000	116,10,202	\$2 for year ending 28.2.07	114 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	{ \$18,000 \$18,000	116,10,202	\$2 for year ending 28		

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5686

三月初一十年三十三

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907.

\$1 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

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BIRTHS.

On November 30, 1907, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. CARNAGHAN, a son.

On December 1, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of T. E. DUNN, Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., of a son.

On December 1, 1907, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. NOLASCO, a daughter.

On December 2, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of H. E. MCANN, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at "Yalta," 65, Mt. Kellett Road, Peak, the wife of J. L. VAN HOUTEN, née de Coutouny, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On November 30, 1907, at Shanghai, ARCHIBALD CARTER NEWCOMB to CATHERINE EWING, both of Shanghai.

DEATH.

On November 25, 1907, at Shanghai, THOMAS JOSE D'AUQUINO, aged 65 years.

The Hong Kong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907.

SINGAPORE HARBOUR WORKS.

(and December.)

The people of Singapore are, it appears, at last becoming reconciled to the enormous expenditure to which they have been committed by the Government for the construction of wharves and harbour improvements generally. In an editorial which appeared in the *Singapore Free Press* recently it is remarked that the adjudication of the tenders for the great works implied in the extension of the docking accommodation at Singapore and of the reconstruction of the extensive range of the Singapore wharfage has at last been decided, on the authority and advice of the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews, and Mr. R. Nicholson, Chairman of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board. The successful tenderers are the well-known and world-famous firm of Sir John Aird and Co. The amount of the tender is £298,700, which covers the construction of the New Wet Dock and the reconstruction of the Main Wharf. In the Wet Dock there will be 3,800 feet of wharfage, with 30 feet of water at Low Water, Ordinary Spring Tides. This will ultimately be extended to 6,000 feet of wharfage. As regards the Main Wharf about to be reconstructed, there will be 4,575 feet of wharfage, with a depth of 35 feet of water, Low Water, Ordinary Spring Tides. The Colony may be paying handsomely for the work to be done, but it can coincide itself with the reflection that it is employing the highest constructional talent and

is for the public good.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907.

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英港二十日

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THE BRITISH POST OFFICE

IN TIENTSIN.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CLOSURE AVERTED.

We have been courteously supplied by the Secretary to the B.M.C. with the following précis of the telegrams, correspondence, council meetings, &c., relating to the proposed closure of the British Post Office in Tientsin; with a request that it should be published.

1.—Note from Major Nathan, R.E., of the C. & M. Co., and the initial telegrams on the subject—

Tientsin, Sept. 9, 1907.

Dear Sir.—With reference to our conversation, I enclose you a copy of a telegram received by the British Post Master instructing him to close the Post Office this month, and copy of a telegram I have sent to the Governor of Hongkong, for your information and any action you may care to take in the matter.—Yours etc.

W. S. NATHAN,

Agent & Gen. Manager.

W. E. Southcott, Esq.,
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce,
Tientsin.Enclosures (a) and (b).
(a) Stedman, Haishan, Tientsin.
Close Post Office September 30th; letter follows, notify public.

Postmaster General.

Sept. 9, 07.
Sir,—Governor, Hongkong.
Postmaster here has received instructions from Postmaster, Hongkong, to close Tientsin Post Office this month. This will cause considerable dissatisfaction and inconvenience to British mercantile community, and I trust it will be possible to delay closing to enable further representations to be made. Understand Chamber of Commerce will consider matter immediately. If office closed this month heavy surcharges will have to be paid on letters with British stamps owing to insufficiency of notice.

NATHAN,

3.—The above correspondence was submitted to the local General Chamber of Commerce and to the local Branch of the China Association, and the following telegram was forwarded to the Governor of Hongkong on September 11, 1907, by the former body—

Governor, Hongkong.—Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce has been handed copy of Hongkong Postmaster General's wire to British Postmaster here dated Ninth instant giving instructions to close British Post Office on Thirtieth instant. This Chamber thoroughly endorses Major Nathan's cable to you of the Ninth instant, and at same time cannot too strongly recommend continuance of British Post Office, otherwise British Community which is the second largest in China will be greatly inconvenienced. British vested interests Tientsin larger than Chefoo, Ningpo, Haikow which have British Post Offices. All other foreign Great Powers have Post Offices here.

SOUTHcott,
Chairman.

Sept. 11, 07.
3.—The Governor of Hongkong replied on the following day, September 12, 1907, as follows:—

Chamber Commerce, Tientsin.—Your telegram (received). Estimated deficit working Post Office twelve months from October \$7,500. Your Chamber willing reimburse half yearly instalment this Government will consent keep office open twelve months, otherwise regret close twelfth October.

GOVERNOR.

Sept. 12, 07.
Concomitantly with the above, the local Branch of the China Association, in reply to representations made by wire to the Hongkong branch, received a telegram which, by its explicit terms, confirmed the conclusion that the Government's offer was that if Tientsin would find one-half of the total deficit of \$7,500, namely \$3,750, the Government would be willing to carry on for one year more. This conclusion was the basis of the next action in Tientsin, but will be seen subsequently by the letter from the Colonial Secretary on Sept. 21, 1907, received here on October 2nd, the conclusion was wrong.

4.—On September 14, 1907, both of the British Councils met for the special purpose of discussing the situation and the above telegrams which had been submitted to them by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Councils' decision, as already published in the press reports of their proceedings, was as follows:—To institute a searching inquiry, if such were possible, as to the cost of the local Post Office administration; to do nothing in the matter of contributing to the guarantee until they were assured that all other measures for saving the Office had failed.

It should also be noted that at this Council meeting it was stated that the China Association had wired the matter home to the parent Association in London, urging it to take the question up; it was also suggested that as Liverpool and Manchester did a large business with Tientsin, and therefore benefited greatly by the post-office, their Chamber of Commerce should be asked to move in the matter.

This last feature of the situation was all the more important as the Councils had grounds for believing that the incoming mails were from four to five times heavier than the outgoing, and therefore that the Home people concerned with Tientsin derived four or five times the advantage of the cheap postage. It thus seemed but fair that St. Martins le Grand should be asked to bear the greater portion of the deficit which was believed was wholly due to high cost of the sea-transit of the mails from Hongkong to Tientsin.

The Councils also on this occasion asked the local Chamber of Commerce to ascertain the latest date on which a definite reply must be sent to Hongkong.

5.—The Chamber at once instituted the inquiry by telegram, and received a reply from Hongkong on September 17 as follows:—

Governor, Hongkong.

Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce thank you for telegram. Endeavouring to provide ways and means. Please reply latest date decision must reach you.

SOUTHcott,
Chairman.

Sept. 15, 07.
Southcott, Tientsin.
Decision soon as possible, latest first October.

GOVERNOR.

Sept. 17, 07.
A meeting of the Councils was at once called, and it was evident that no time could be lost if the Post Office was to be saved within the short time now available.

6.—The Councils met on September 18 and after carefully considering the whole situation decided to act as follows:—The Senior Council would at once call a meeting of the landowners, giving the seven days' notice prescribed by the Land Regulations, "to discuss the proposed closure of the British Post Office, and if necessary to find ways and means for continuing the said office".

The junior Council was in perfect agreement with the Senior, but found there was not time

to give formal notice of twelve days (as prescribed by their Land Regulations) for a public meeting of the ratepayers. They decided that if the Landowners of the Senior Concession is public meeting authorised their Council to give the required guarantee of \$3,000, they (the junior Council) would fall in line with the Senior, feeling assured that their ratepayers would approve their action when the urgency and importance of the situation were made known to them.

7.—We may here duly interpolate the telegram which the local Chamber of Commerce sent to the Manchester Chamber on September 19.

Chamber Commerce, Manchester.

Protest against closing British Post Office here. Twenty-first October. Reason given loss to Hongkong revenue estimated seven hundred and fifty pounds sterling yearly—cost transit between Hongkong and here. Hongkong Government offers to contribute half deficit. Endeavour persuade Home postal authorities contribute instead towards this expense. Can you assist us in order to maintain post-office? Suggest London Chamber co-operate. Must have reply before Twenty-Fifth September. Tientsin Chamber Commerce.

W. E. SOUTHcott,
Tientsin.

Sept. 19, 1907.

8.—The two Councils met on September 25, the eve of the Landowners' meeting, to consider the situation up to date and to discuss the nature of the resolution to be put before the landowners at their meeting on the morrow.

At this meeting a private telegram was confidentially submitted to the Council. It appeared to warrant the conclusion that the China Association in London was of opinion that Tientsin should put up the guarantee required by the Hongkong Government and so secure the continuation of the postal agency in the port, and then continue the agitation at Home to be relieved of the burden.

The Councils also discussed the expediency of asking the Chamber of Commerce to join the guarantees, and thus secure the help of business men residing in the other Concessions, but it was finally decided not to do so. The resolution to be submitted to the landowners was drafted and approved. (See below).

It is to be noted that both Councils and Chamber were still under the impression that all that was asked of them was to meet half of the total deficit of \$7,500.

9.—The landowners met on September 26 and unanimously passed the following resolution:—"In view of the fact that the Junior Council has expressed its willingness to commend to the ratepayers of the B.M.C. that they should participate in the required guarantee, this meeting of landowners authorises the Council to provide the guarantee required by the Hongkong Government to continue the British Postal Agency in Tientsin for year after September 30, 1907."

10.—The Secretary of the Councils the same day communicated the above resolution to the local Chamber of Commerce, and asked it to wire Hongkong at once that the required guarantee had been found.

The Chamber did so in the following telegram the next day:—

Governor, Hongkong.

As per your telegram, twelfth September Tientsin British Municipal Council fully appreciating your considerate offer have guaranteed to provide estimated 3,750 dollars half amount deficit to secure continuance of British Post Office here for one year as from thirtieth September 1907 to supply the remaining fourth (2).

The Councils reached the following decision:—"Recognising the value of the British Postal Agency to the British Community, the Council votes a sum of \$5,625 in order to secure the continuance of the institution for one year from the first instant."

It was of course understood that the Junior Council would stand to its decision to commend the ratepayers of the British Municipal Extension to supply the remaining fourth (2).

This decision was communicated the following morning to the Chamber of Commerce with a request that it would at once intimate the fact to the Governor of Hongkong.

11.—On October 16, the following letter was received from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:—

Tientsin, 16th October, 1907.

Sir,—I have noticed in the report of the meeting of land renters held on the 16th September that it has been decided that half of the loss on the running of the British Post Office in Tientsin shall be met by an increase of taxation on the postmen.

Under these circumstances it appears likely that the land renters may desire to have a greater voice in the running of the Post Office than at present, and it may therefore be desirable, owing to the inconvenience of having a Post Office on private premises, that the necessary sum, in order to secure the continuance of the Local Postal Agency,

I have pleasure in forwarding herewith copy of telegram despatched by us yesterday to the Governor of Hongkong. The Councils may rest assured that this Chamber will take the matter up, and make every possible effort to secure the permanency of the British Postal Agency without making any further call for a subsidy on the part of the Councils.—I have, etc.

S. GILMORE,
Act. Secretary.S. GILMORE,
British Municipal Council,

Tientsin.

This letter was circulated for inspection and read in Council on October 2nd, and beyond a general expression of opinion that the Post Office should continue to go on under its present administration no formal decision was reached on the subject.

12.—On October 1, the Chamber of Commerce received the following telegram from the Governor of Hongkong late in the evening.

This telegram and a letter dated Sept. 21 from the Hon. F. H. May, the Colonial Secretary, received next morning (Oct. 2), proved that every one concerned in the question had until now been labouring under a mistaken idea in thinking that we were only asked to bear half of the loss.

The Councils also on this occasion asked the local Chamber of Commerce to ascertain the latest date on which a definite reply must be sent to Hongkong.

13.—The Chamber at once instituted the inquiry by telegram, and received a reply from Hongkong on September 17 as follows:—

Governor, Hongkong.

Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce thank you for telegram. Endeavouring to provide ways and means. Please reply latest date decision must reach you.

SOUTHcott,
Chairman.

Sept. 15, 07.
Southcott, Tientsin.
Decision soon as possible, latest first October.

GOVERNOR.

Sept. 17, 07.
A meeting of the Councils was at once called, and it was evident that no time could be lost if the Post Office was to be saved within the short time now available.

6.—The Councils met on September 18 and after carefully considering the whole situation decided to act as follows:—The Senior Council would at once call a meeting of the landowners, giving the seven days' notice prescribed by the Land Regulations, "to discuss the proposed closure of the British Post Office, and if necessary to find ways and means for continuing the said office".

The junior Council was in perfect agreement with the Senior, but found there was not time

to pay a contribution of \$3,000, if the revenue of Hongkong were to be at loss, at all in respect of the Tientsin Post Office.

14.—In view, however, of the short notice that the Government has been able to give you of the closing of the Office, the Governor decided to forego the additional sum that might possibly have been required of your Chamber, and thus to meet, as far as possible your desire to keep open the office for one more year.

15.—I am to ask that your decision in the matter of paying the contribution asked for may be communicated to me as soon as possible as the Imperial Post Office must be informed of the final settlement of the question before the 1st of October.—I am, etc.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.

16.—The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce communicated the above telegram and letter early on October 2 to the Councils; special meetings of both Councils were at once called for the same evening.

17.—The whole subject was discussed anew in the light of the above letter and the following decision was reached:

The Secretary was instructed to make the following proposal to the local Chamber of Commerce:—"The Councils of the British Concession and British Municipal Extensions should each pay one fourth (1/4) of the estimated deficit of \$7,500 and the balance to be found by the Chamber of Commerce."

This decision was communicated to the Chamber of Commerce the next morning, and the following was the result:

"The whole subject was discussed anew in the light of the above letter and the following decision was reached:

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The Secretary was instructed to make the following proposal to the local Chamber of Commerce:—"The Councils of the British Concession and British Municipal Extensions should each pay one fourth (1/4) of the estimated deficit of \$7,500 and the balance to be found by the Chamber of Commerce."

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A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

DEATH AT TAI-KOK-TSUI.

MISERY IN WEALTH.

3rd inst.

Through the secluded life which he lived and the eccentricities which marked the habit of the recluse, it was not known that, in the out-of-the-way district of Tai-kok-tsui there lived, within the squalid hovel of a squatter's habitation, an old man who enjoyed the distinction of having been a Crimean veteran. Charles James Bryant, such was the name of the eccentric individual, fought in the Crimea. War and was awarded the much-coveted honours of the 'Crimean' medal. He obtained his discharge from the Grenadier Guards in 1857. Early in the sixties he found his way to China and enlisted in the Shanghai Police Force in 1861. Leaving the force he subsequently joined the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service from which he resigned after having attained a comfortable competence. How he found his way to Hongkong there is no record to show, but it is known that he had been residing in the Colony for the past seven years, the last three of which he spent at the village of Tai-kok-tsui, beyond Yau-mui, on the mainland. He elected to live the life of a recluse, buying his own provisions, cooking his own meals and, in short, attending entirely to his own personal wants which, under the circumstance, were, of course, next to nothing. Bryant pursued the idiosyncrasies of his peculiar nature undiscovered and unobserved except by the Chinese village squatters who live in the vicinity of his miserly habitation. This morning the old Crimean veteran was found dead by Sergeant Simon in his little hovel amidst all the exterior evidences of misery, dirt and squalor. His belongings were not worth twenty cents. Upon examination of the old sage by courtesy are designated the garments of the eccentric old man, were found about \$200 in cash. Bryant is known to own some landed property in the Western district of the Island and is reputed to be possessed of a deposit receipt for \$5,000 in one of the local Banks. He was believed to have a surviving sister living in England and a son whose whereabouts is not known in Hongkong. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at Happy Valley, at nine o'clock.

BURIED AT HAPPY VALLEY.

FUNERAL ACCORDED MILITARY HONOURS.

4th inst.

The remains of the late Charles James Bryant, the Crimean veteran, whose death was exclusively reported in our columns last evening, were laid to rest at Happy Valley this morning. The life history of the deceased was one surrounded more or less with glory, for having fought in the Crimean War and won all the glories which the victories of British arms can claim. Bryant secured the honours of the surviving few who took part in the history-making of the actions fought during that memorable war in 1856. His last days, as reported in our last issue, were marked by the erratic behaviour of an eccentric mind due, no doubt, to that old age which is called by some the 'second infancy.' Though possessed of considerable means, the famous veteran lived the life of a hermit far removed from all intercourse with his European fellow-men. Away in the remote village of Tai-kok-tsui, in a squalid shanty whose dimensions did not exceed some ten feet by five by ten the eccentric old man for the past three years spent the remaining days of his lone life, unattended and uncared for. He chose for his habitat a miserable old squatter's dwelling in a remote corner of the village, and to all intents lived the life of a miserable pauper when he was possessed of sufficient means to secure for him all the comforts and even luxury which his advanced years should have entitled him for the remaining days of a strenuous life. However, through the eccentricities of his temperament he preferred the squalid environments which are befit of avarice, and amidst such surroundings Bryant passed away without a single attendant yesterday only to be found dead by Sergeant Sim who is in charge of the district on the mainland.

It was at first believed that Bryant would have been given a pauper's funeral, but when his past history became known to the Military Authorities the deceased was accorded all the honours of a Military burial. Charles James Bryant joined the Coldstream Guards (not the Grenadiers) erroneously stated (yesterday) in 1857 when eighteen years of age. He soon became a corporal and subsequently rose to the rank of a sergeant. He obtained his discharge after five years' service. As already stated he took part in the Crimean War and won the Medal with four clasps, viz., Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava and Sebastopol. He was also awarded the Crimean Turkish Medal. Both these decorations were laid on his coffin to-day. Before proceeding to China he first served in the London Metropolitan Police and later the Shanghai Municipal Police. From both those forces he retired with 'good-conduct' endorsed on his papers which have been found since his death yesterday. Joining the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs service he was posted to Canton whence he withdrew into retirement.

As stated above Bryant's funeral this morning were attended with all Military honours as befit one who had served his country with such conspicuous distinction as on the fields of Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava and Sebastopol. The body of the deceased was removed from Tai-kok-tsui to Hongkong yesterday. The coffin was carried to the grave by sergeants of the local Garrison. The band, with muffled drum, of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment was in attendance, besides a firing party from the same Regiment. There were also a few Commissioned Officers from the Regiments in Garrison to pay their last tribute of respect to one of the few survivors of a memorable war in the Victorian era. Some beautiful wreaths were sent by the Military. The service at the graveside was performed by the Rev. G. H. Hickling. After the body had been consigned to the grave the firing party fired the usual three volleys, and to the sound of the 'Last Post' the last of the mortal remains of a remaining few of the sturdy warriors were laid to rest in that section of the Colonial Cemetery which is set apart for the noble Defenders of the Empire.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

IMPOBATION PROHIBITED.

The following notice, dated the 28th ult., appears in the *Government Gazette*:-

—The importation into Hongkong through the Post Office of any lottery ticket or advertisement of any lottery of any letter, post card or circular concerning any lottery is hereby prohibited.

—The Postmaster General may seize all such lottery tickets and letters, post cards or circulars concerning any lottery, and cause the same to be returned to the post office of which they were mailed.

THE LATE MRS. TAYLOR.

We have received the following communication from Sir Frederick Lugard:-

December 3rd, 1907.

Sir,—Lady Lugard and I have been deeply touched by the sympathy which has been shown to us in our sorrow and we would like to say for ourselves and for Captain Taylor and for Mr. Brackenbury how gratefully we feel.

We would also like to say that we hope this kind of sympathy will not take the form of postponing the festivities or cancelling the social engagements which are usually made at this time of year. The prominent trait in the character of Mrs. Taylor was happy joy of life and loving sympathy in the joys and pleasures of others, and we feel sure that what she would have wished would be that the social life of the Colony should go on as though she were still taking her own part in it. Yours truly,

F. D. LUGARD.

THE PIRATED JUNK.

REVIVAL OF AN INTERESTING CASE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S LOCUS STANDI.

A very interesting point was raised in the Supreme Court, on the 4th inst., before the Full Court, comprising their Honours Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. A. G. Wise (Puisne Judge); when application was made for leave to appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Gompertz, delivered last month, in the case in which Ip Tsung Ning sought to recover a junk from Kwong Tse King, or, in the alternative, his value—\$1,000. Mr. Justice Gompertz, in deciding the case, held that the junk in his opinion was a sale of goods in 'market overt' within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1896, and found for the defendant.

The circumstances under which this action was commenced, readers will recollect, were as follows:—The plaintiff, Ip Tsung Ning, a salt fish dealer carrying on business at Chak Po village, Yung Kong district, province of Kwang Tung. He was the owner of two fishing junks which went out as usual to fish in company on August 17. One of these junks, in respect of which this claim was brought, had a crew of eight men, including the master—Kong Luk. When at sea, at about 11 p.m. next morning (18th August), the vessel was boarded by armed pirates who overpowered the crew and forced them into the hold, taking possession of her and navigating her to Ko Lau—an uninhabited spot on the Chinese coast. Here the crew were put on shore at about 3 p.m. on August 20th. The pirates then sailed off with the vessel and the boat in which they had come aboard. The crew made their way home by land, arriving at Chak Po on August 28th, where they reported to the owner. The plaintiff had in fact received the news of the piracy of his vessel on August 19th from the junk which had been his consort. On August 20th he reported to the local authorities. On September 1st he went in company with the master to Kong-mou, thence to Macao, and thence came to Hongkong, where on September 24th he found the missing vessel at anchor at Shau-kai-wan, in possession of the defendant. He reported the affair to the Harbour police. The delivery up of the junk was demanded by plaintiff's solicitor, but defendant was only willing to comply on being satisfied by the plaintiff's solicitor and on receiving from plaintiff the amount of the purchase money with interest and all his expenses.

Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, appeared for the appellant. Mr. M. W. Slade, who was instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the respondent.

Mr. Davies—Your Lordship, I appear for the appellant, and ask for permission to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Mr. Justice Wise—You want a day fixed for the hearing of the motion?

Mr. Davies—Yes.

Mr. Justice Wise—Whom do you appear for the Government?

Mr. Davies—I appear for the appellant.

Sir Francis Piggott?—In this action?

Mr. Davies stated that he was a very interesting one to the public he was instructed by the Government to appear for the appellant.

Sir Francis Piggott—I should like to have some authority on your *locus standi*.

Mr. Davies—I will do so when the case comes up. The Crown Solicitor, he stated, appeared for the Crown in the Court below on instructions from the Government.

Sir Francis Piggott?—Not as Attorney-General.

Mr. Davies said he could not appear in any other capacity, besides he was not being forced by a big fee.

Sir Francis Piggott?—The argument will last about half an hour. Would Wednesday suit you?

Mr. Justice Wise—That without prejudice of the right to appeal.

Mr. Davies—Yes. In the meantime I would ask for stay of execution.

Sir Francis Piggott?—Has there been no stay?

Mr. Davies—No.

Mr. Justice Wise—Leave it over until next week.

Mr. Davies—It is customary to grant the stay.

This was granted, and the hearing was fixed for next week.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

PROPOSED WORKS IN SIBERIA AND SAGHALIEN.

A Vladivostok message to the *Asahi* gives the following summary of the principal works in the Far East proposed in the Russian Budget for next year:—

1.—The bounty granted to the Volunteer Fleet and to the East Asia Steamship Company is to be increased by 30 per cent on the figures for this year.

2.—The dispatch of financial agents to open ports of Japan.

3.—A sum of 20,000 roubles is to be set aside for the establishment of the Russian Insurance Companies, which have not yet settled the claims in connection with the Hakodate fire, should be made known to the public at large, at the same time representations being made to the Government. The motion obtained strong support, but it was thought by some that the time had not arrived to take such vigorous action. It was eventually decided that the result of the payments made in settlement by the Post Office of any lottery ticket or advertisement of any lottery of any letter, post card or circular concerning any lottery is hereby prohibited.

4.—A subsidy of 50,000 roubles is to be granted to the Vladivostok Electric Railway Company.

5.—A sum of 1,000,000 roubles is to be set aside for developing the natural resources of Saghalien.

6.—The export of timber from the Ussuri district is to be conducted by the Government, all expenditure incurred thereby to be borne by the Government.

7.—The Postmaster General may seize all such lottery tickets and letters, post cards or circulars concerning any lottery, and cause the same to be returned to the post office of which they were mailed.

ARMED ROBBERY IN CHINA.

GROCER BOUND AND BEATEN.

Mr. Li Cho Wan, a grocer, living in the San Cho village, Pen U district, in the Kwangtung village, who was sleeping in his bedroom, on the ground floor of his house shortly after midnight on the 24th ult., was awakened by a noise in his room. He was lying with his face near the wall, and on turning round he saw in the gloom the figure of a man standing near his bed.

Mr. Li, it might be mentioned, is a man of about forty years of age, and not more than five feet four inches in height, but he has plenty of pluck. He made a lunge at the figure at his bedside, half springing out of his bed. His blow landed, but it returned, he received one full in the face, that knocked him back flat on the bed. No sooner had he fallen than another man shot out from the gloom on the left hand side of his bed and dealt him a severe blow on the head. Mr. Li had been partly dazed by the first few blows and a couple more put him in such a condition that it was impossible for him to call for assistance. At no time, however, was he entirely unconscious.

One of the robbers, who held a lighted torch, drew a revolver from his pocket, and, holding it close to Mr. Li's face, threatened to blow out his brains if he moved, while the others bound his hands—palms together—with stout pieces of cord. Having fastened the unfortunate man's hands, they went to work to bind his feet. There are three windows in the room. One opened in the main road, another in a lane, and the other at the back of the house, overlooking a paddy-field. Mr. Li was unable to see his assailants until they began to tie his feet. Then he saw that they were all masked. Having scarcely bound their victim the robbers started to work to ransack the house. They went through his clothes, broke open his traps, and removed all the valuables therein. Before leaving one of the robbers produced a bag and forced it into the grocer's mouth and knotted it behind his neck. Then they left.

Mr. Li lay motionless for nearly half an hour. Then he tried to release himself, which he did in a few minutes. He then ran to the window and shouted for help, subsequently rushed upstairs to learn if his wife and family had been harmed. His bloodied and battered appearance gave them a fright, and while Mr. Li called for help from a rear window his wife called in the neighbours. Nothing could be done at that late hour, and next morning, Mr. Li reported the outrage to the District Magistrate, who caused inquiries to be made, but with no results. It was discovered later that one of the men, who was supposed to have been implicated in the outrage, had taken passage to Hongkong. The police authorities were notified, with the result that a man named Chak Wong was arrested in the Central district on suspicion. The suspect was arraigned at the Police Court, but Tuesday, and the case was remanded for week.

THE "STAR" HENRY FRACAS.

POLICEMAN FINED.

4th inst.

The case against Captain Watson of the dredger *Canton River* and Frederick Norman of the Sailors Home, for behaving in a disorderly manner in Connaught Road, was again continued at the Police Court, this afternoon. As before Mr. Goldring appeared for them. Mr. Pile stated he was a draughtsman in the Naval Yard. Between 11 p.m. and 12 midnight on the 18th Nov. he was playing billiards in the Hongkong Hotel. He left the hotel with first defendant, arriving at the Star Ferry at 12.25. The first defendant had a small money except a \$100 note. The ticket collector asked him to buy a ticket. In the meantime the second defendant and Mr. Taylor came up. Mr. H. Hedge who was in plain clothes also came up. He said he would arrest first defendant for refusing to pay his fare. Whilst this was going on Mr. Taylor had already purchased a ticket for first defendant and produced it. Constable Hedge then said he would bring a charge of disorderly conduct against first defendant. The second defendant advised first defendant not to create a scene. Hedge then called an Indian constable. Hedge then caught hold of the first defendant with unnecessary violence. By that time the ferry had gone. Since then he has been laid up and has not interviewed any one in regard to this. He is giving evidence voluntarily. The first defendant was sober. When witness left the ferry wharf both defendants were very quiet.

Captain Watson said he was captain of the dredger *Canton River*. On the 18th November he had dinner at the Owl Grill room. After that he went to play billiards at the Hongkong Hotel. He only had a bottle of beer with his dinner. He afterwards left the hotel with last witness to catch the last ferry. He generally carried a punch ticket but had not got it with him on that occasion. He was told to buy a ticket. He had no small change. The Chinaman in the ticket box said he could pay the following day. He had only a \$100 note with him. Mr. Taylor then bought a ticket for him. Then P. C. Hedge came and said he would charge him for not paying his fare. The second defendant then came up and offered to pay for his fare. Then P. C. Hedge held him from behind by the back of his collar and took him as far as the P. C. R. He told Hedge to let go as he was choking him. After further evidence Mr. Melbourne discharged Captain Watson and Norman, and on the cross-charge P. C. Hedge was fined \$5.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

FIRE INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 22nd ult. says:—At Wednesday's sitting of the conference of the Chambers of Commerce dealing with the proposal to petition the Government to effect an amendment of the Insurance Law (as mentioned in these columns yesterday) reported that he had waited on the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, and had laid before him the views of the conference. The cordial and unanimous co-operation of four powers, of whom one at least, was an entirely incongruous and refractory element to the suggested common agreement. There is to be more of history to be made round the shores of the Pacific, as well as other Chinese lines of equal importance running across the Pacific, or perhaps, when the time comes, through the Panama Canal to the East Coast ports of the United States. Thanks to the effort of Japan, when Russian diplomacy had driven her with her back to the wall in Korea and compelled her to fight for her national existence, it is no longer possible to write in the apprehensive tone used by Lord Charles Beresford in his book, "The Break Up of China," that was the result of his commercial mission to China in 1898. He then saw that if the break-up of an ancient empire was to be averted the idea of "spheres of influence" would have to be thrown over, and a strong bid made, by Britain, to support the integrity of China. With Russia, as was the case nine years ago, pressing heavily through Manchuria on Northern China, there seemed little chance of buttressing up China's integrity by British influence alone, and at the outset of his mission, in Singapore Lord Charles Beresford was warned of the risks, even the utter impracticality of the particular international grouping he proposed, a proposal he very prudently was silent upon thereafter. It was the Treaty with Japan, that assured Japan that Britain would forbid any hostile coalition against her, and the subsequent military action by Japan against the "incompetent" Russian march of aggression, that did for China what Lord Charles Beresford had wished.

7.—The bounty granted to the Volunteer Fleet and to the East Asia Steamship Company is to be increased by 30 per cent on the figures for this year.

2.—The dispatch of financial agents to open ports of Japan.

3.—A sum of 20,000 roubles is to be set aside for the establishment of the Russian Insurance Companies, which have not yet settled the claims in connection with the Hakodate fire, should be made known to the public at large, at the same time representations being made to the Government. The motion obtained strong support, but it was thought by some that the time had not arrived to take such vigorous action.

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11

GARRISON RELIEFS.

DEPARTURE FROM SINGAPORE.

DUE NEXT WEEK.

It is notified in the Orders issued by the Major-General Commanding the troops South China, that the H. T. *Sicilia* left Singapore 8 a.m. 4th instant and may be expected here on 10th instant, with the undermentioned details:

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Major D. F. H. Logan and wife, Captain K. D. Hutchinson, wife and 2 children, Captain V. L. Beer, wife and 2 children, Lieut. R. H. Fitroy, and Lieut. A. W. Chapman, and Lieut. F. W. Thicknesse.

246 N. C. O.'s and men, 26 women, 56 children.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. B. H. Coke and wife, Lieut. E. Woodward, and Lieut. C. R. Shannon, and Lieut. C. R. Rivers-Moore, wife and 2 children of Captain Walker.

74 W. O.'s, N. C. O.'s and men, 3 women and 3 children.

3RD MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

154 N. C. O.'s and men, 2 women, 2 children.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major H. F. T. Fisher and wife.

11 N. C. O.'s and men, 1 woman and 1 child.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Colonel H. Martin, Major S. Macdonald, Lieut. and Qr. Mr. T. Glennoe, wife and daughter, Lieut. G. A. Benson, Miss A. N. Sharrock (nursing staff).

24 N. C. O.'s, 2 women, 5 children.

ARMY ORD. DEPT. AND CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lambert, wife, and daughter, Captain J. A. S. Murray, wife and 2 children, Captain A. Barker and 5 children, Captain O. Brown, wife and 4 children.

1 foreman, 17 N. C. O.'s and men, 6 women, 9 children.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS.

Major A. B. Lander, 2nd Class Asst. Accountant S. P. Warbrook, 3 N. C. O.'s and men, 2 women, 1 child.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Rev. A. D. Ellis and wife.

ARMY SCHOOLS.—Schoolmistress Miss B. C. Myles.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Convalescents from Singapore.

No N. C. O.'s or men, except those on duty, will be allowed abroad without a pass signed by the D. A. A. and Q. M. G.

The P.M.O. will detail a Medical Officer to proceed on board in accordance with para 1624, King's Regulations.

The following will be the order of disembarkation on 10th instant:

(a) Convalescents from Singapore.

(b) Details Middlesex Regt. with light baggage.

(c) Details R.E. with light baggage.

(d) Details A.S.C., R.A.M.C., A.O.C., A.P.C. with light baggage.

(e) Families.

(f) Details R.O.A.

(g) Invalids. Under arrangements made by F. M. O. Lighters and coolies for heavy baggage to be alongside immediately on vessels arriving.

Transport arrangements will be made to distribute baggage to Units from A.S.C. Pier.

A Fatigue Party from R.G.A., R.E., and 3rd Middlesex Regiment, consisting of N.C.O.'s and 6 men, of each unit, will be detailed to parade at A. S. C. Pier on ship's arrival to sort baggage, and a representative from each Corps and Department will attend to assist.

The Chief Ordnance Officer is authorized to issue the necessary tents for the accommodation of Troops arriving by H. T. *Sicilia*.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The scores made during the month of November were as follows:

GOVERNOR'S AND CHATER CUP.

Mr. A. Jenkins.....	69	scr.	69
Mr. R. Baker.....	67	2	69
Mr. A. Moir.....	63	6	69
Mr. J. Olson.....	49	20	69
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon.....	67	scr.	67
Mr. J. C. Gow.....	67	scr.	67
Dr. E. Evan Jones.....	60	4	64
Mr. L. G. Bird.....	57	7	64
Mr. A. W. J. Watt.....	54	4	58
Mr. A. Mackenzie.....	51	4	55
Dr. J. M. Atkinson.....	46	12	52
Mr. E. W. Terry.....	41	10	51
13 Members shot and there were 80 entries.			
BERKELEY CUP.			
Mr. J. C. Gow.....	60	scr.	69
Dr. E. Evan Jones.....	55	4	59
Mr. A. W. J. Watt.....	53	4	57
Mr. H. W. Bird.....	47	8	55
Mr. A. Blowey.....	47	8	55
Mr. E. W. Terry.....	41	10	51
Capt. Lewington.....	36	6	42
9 Members shot and there were 24 entries.			
MEDBURST CUP.			
Mr. W. J. Gash.....	9	bits.	
Mr. L. Gibbons.....	6		
Mr. A. W. J. Watt.....	6		
Mr. A. Jenkins.....	5		
Mr. G. Gibson.....	4		
Dr. E. Evan Jones.....	4		
Mr. J. C. Peter.....	3		
Mr. R. Baker.....	3		
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon.....	2		
Mr. E. W. Terry.....	1	bit.	
Mr. J. C. Gow.....	0	bits.	
12 Members shot and there were 12 entries.			
POOL.			
Pools were won by Members as follows:			
2nd & 3rd Nov., Capt. B. Branch.....	47	16	63.
9th and 10th Nov., R. Baker.....	67	2	69.
2nd and 24th Nov., J. C. Gow.....	69	scr.	
3rd, 11, 17, and 12, 27. J. C. Gow.....	9	bit.	

TENNIS.

Two second of the Scottish Masonic Dances was held last Wednesday evening at the City Hall, and there was present a big muster of subscribers and guests. From the way these dances were appreciated last session it was a foregone conclusion that they would become a recognised institution during the winter months, and the Scotch Masons of the Colony are to be congratulated on the able manner they are conducted. It was an ideal evening from a dancer's point of view, and those who attend these popular assemblies are keen devotees of the Terpsichorean art. As usual the *Macado Spring Band* discoursed sweet music throughout a very varied programme, especially was the music appreciated during the waltzes. The duties of M.C. were vested in the capable hands of Bro. Harvey and Stobbs, who assisted by the energetic secretary, Bro. J. J. Blake, worked strenuously for the enjoyment of all present, whilst the comforts of the miniature *Aschaffenburg* were under the experienced supervision of Wm. Bro. A. W. Hill. A late arrival conveyed the residents from Kowloon homeward at the conclusion of the dances.

It is rather amusing case concerning the usual Chinese method of taking the death by cutting off a cock's head, occurred. Mr. Lowell appeared for a Chinese plaintiff who contended that the case should go against him if defendant (represented by Mr. Gau) would swear in the customary fashion by cutting off the cock's head, but he had not the money saved for it, agreed but later on refused, and challenged plaintiff to prove his contention in the same way. And this he promptly did. Upon this it was agreed by the defendant that the plaintiff should get judgment. This strange reversal of positions was mentioned to Mr. Fisher yesterday, and he allowed the matter to stand over for the settlement to be confirmed. There seems to be something in this peculiar method of swearing over the unfortunate domestic birds, however, as much perhaps as that other way we are better acquainted with, judging by the impressively "wop wop" of

M. CHAS. HARDOUIN IN CANTON.

ENTERTAINED BY THE FRENCH COMMUNITY.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at noon, the French Community of Shamen Canton, was invited on board a.s. *Charles Har douin* to meet Mons. Charles Hardouin, Consul-General for France on an inspecting mission, in whose honour a luncheon was given. Guests were laid for fifty guests. Mr. Pasquet, in his double capacity as agent of the Compagnie Francaise des Indes de l'Extrême Orient, to whom the French Line of Canton steamers belong, invited Mons. Har douin, recalling the days when the Consul General was at the Consulate with them and said the community had always a happy recollection of his stay in Canton. The speaker alluded to Mr. Har douin's year of service in the regions before his appointment to Tonkin and welcomed him to Canton again even though for a brief stay in their midst. He spoke in high terms of the guest of the day whose career of usefulness as a diplomat was destined to attain to the highest degree of eminence in the service of France. Mr. Pasquet also spoke in eulogistic terms of the services rendered in his capacity as Consul by Mr. Verjordant who has been a worthy successor to Mr. Har douin. The Consul General returned thanks in terms full of emotion and wished all success to the new Messageries Cantoniennes which has before it an era of prosperity which it had not known before.

BEGGARS.

It is commonly thought, even by people who have lived there, that beggars in the East take a far more decided and prominent place in the daily life of complex communities than they do in the West. But one has to confess on deeper thought that the latter is not quite so applicable in regard to number as at first brush is inclined to consider. There is of course no question that itinerant beggars of the East are a far better organised and cleverer community than that of the West, but whether they are vastly superior in numbers at least in places such as Singapore and possibly in many of the more Europeanised towns of India and elsewhere, is open to some question. At home the beggar is generally regarded as a beggar from real want, in the East Europeans are apt to put him on quite another plane and say that he adopts the profession not from want but as a definite and successful calling. Yet one has only to read the police court cases at home to have the delusion shattered, for in many instances the amount of money found concealed amongst the rags and tatters would make up a day's earning which many hard working labourers would be proud to claim. The times when beggars have been found in the possession of silver are not a few, and of gold occasional, and in this respect the home gentleman has an advantage over his eastern brother in that the lowest unit of coinage generally bestowed is worth more than it is here. In China the beggars, as every other section of the intricate pieces of machinery, the Chinese nation, have brought their profession to a really high pitch of excellence and organization. For their own part they have such power that the shopkeeper, who does not give, stands a very fine chance of having his trade so impeded by passive opposition, as to induce him very shortly to buy off the persistent attentions of the bowler. However, in the Straits Settlements, occasionally, participate in the same contest, with the interport cricket matches, in which have now become annual and in which Singapore generally, and one other of the Straits Settlements occasionally, participate. But the rifle matches are simply "not in it" with the interport cricket matches, in which the selected champions from one port visit and are entertained by their rivals at the other port for a week or so, as a means of developing the sentiment of mutual regard and esteem. Shanghai and Hongkong have unquestionably derived immense benefit from the holding of these functions. They have become in a very real sense friends and allies of each other, and neither calls any good fortune can ever befall the one without producing a sympathetic thrill of sorrow or rejoicing in the public mind of the other. All this involves an increase in the number of private friendships, which must be productive of a corresponding extension of business relationships, between the residents of the two ports, adding immeasurably to the pleasures and interest of foreign life in the Far East and promoting the material prosperity of the places participating in the intimacy, in an eminent degree.

On this account every resident in the Far East ought to hail the friendly advances which Manila and Singapore are making to one another in the matter of rifle shooting and pray for their successful termination. The news that they have taken place is all the more welcome by reason of the intelligence by which it is supplemented, in the Southern papers, namely, that there is a possibility of a crack Australian team being sent to Manila, and also British teams drawn from certain British regiments quartered in India and from one or more Indian corps. Hongkong is also mentioned in the same connection. How about Shanghai? Would it not be possible to have the Model Settlement represented by a team of "cracks" from the S. V. C.?

They would certainly give a good account of themselves, and we heartily commend the suggestion to the consideration of the senior and more enthusiastic officers of the Corps. If it be too late now to think of participating this year, arrangements might be made for a similar contest, with a chance for Shanghai, and possibly Tientsin, to look in, next year. It would be a pity if the southern ports were to have the pleasure of such an event all to themselves, and we should be glad indeed, to hear that the proper people had taken up the idea and were arranging a rifle meeting at some convenient port—Macau, let us say, which is one of the most delightful places in this quarter of the world, and would be sure to derive a great deal of benefit from such an arrangement, in which representative rifle-shots from every place where there are foreign riflemen—American, Portuguese, British, Japanese—could assemble together and see which were the best marksmen at a target.

That the idea of a Manila-Singapore-Hongkong contest is likely to be realised, may be confidently inferred from the following letter which was written recently on the subject by Major Parker of the Hongkong garrison to Captain Langhorne, U.S.A., Manila:

"I hope very much that it will be possible to arrange some rifle matches and certainly agree with you that simultaneous matches are valuable as being fired most probably under such different circumstances at the different localities.

"I give you below the dimensions of targets in general use amongst us for match firing purposes:

"800 yds. to 1,000 yds. Bull's eye, 36 inches; inner, 54 inches; magpie, 72 inches; outer, remainder of 10 ft. x 6 ft. target.

"500 and 600 yds.: Bull's eye, 20 inches; inner, 32 inches; magpie, 48 inches; outer, remainder of 6 ft. x 6 ft. target.

"200 and 300 yds.: Bull's eye, 5 inches; inner, 12 inches; magpie, 24 inches; outer, remainder of 4 ft. x 6 ft. target, N. B.—In this target both bull's eye and inner are shown as one black circle, the inner being defined by a slight line visible in the center.

"Usual scoring is: bull's eye 5 points; outer 4 points; magpie 3 points; outer 2 points.

"Targets are made with wooden frames and the body of it of paper, and the position of each hit by a spotting disc placed in the bullet hole.

"A very good competition that we had on one occasion was as follows: teams of 20 men, unlimited number of rounds, time allowed 5 minutes. 1st stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 2nd stage. 2nd stage (to commence immediately on completing 1st stage)—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 3rd stage. 3rd stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 4th stage. 4th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 5th stage. 5th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 6th stage. 6th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 7th stage. 7th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 8th stage. 8th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 9th stage. 9th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 10th stage. 10th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 11th stage. 11th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 12th stage. 12th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 13th stage. 13th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 14th stage. 14th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 15th stage. 15th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 16th stage. 16th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 17th stage. 17th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 18th stage. 18th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 19th stage. 19th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 20th stage. 20th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 21st stage. 21st stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 22nd stage. 22nd stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 23rd stage. 23rd stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 24th stage. 24th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 25th stage. 25th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 26th stage. 26th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 27th stage. 27th stage—10 falling iron plates, 1 ft. square at

order from Hongkong a quantity of explosives and fuses for the use of the Company.

PIRACY.

Owing to the frequent occurrence of piracy in the waterways of the delta, H. E. the Vice-roy has made changes in the appointments of officers in the different guard boats. Recently two officers were dismissed.

The newly-formed Self-Government League, in connection with the protest against the West River patrol service as proposed, has decided that the first step to be taken is to find means to unite the different villages in an endeavour to put down the number of bad characters, so that the League has now advertised for suggestions for the purpose to be sent in within a month's time.

5th December.

THE "HAINAM" PIRACY.

A Peking telegram states that the British Minister at the Capital has communicated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that, if the compensations claimed are forthcoming by the Kwangtung Government, for the piracy of the ss. *Sinam* and other steamers flying the British flag, which have been pirated on the waterways of the province from time to time, the British Government will abandon the proposal of sending gunboats, etc., to patrol the waterways of the West River.

TRANSFERS.

H. E. the Vice-roy has transferred the Taotai of the circuit of the prefectures of Shuihung, Kwangchow and Loing; Cheung Sik-fun, to Canton to attend in the duties of the Provincial Judge and to affairs in connection with the Canton Police Department and the patrolling of the province, which will henceforth be under the charge of the Judge. Taotai Cheung will leave Shihlung to-day for Canton and will take over the duties of the Judge on the 7th instant. The Provincial Judge has taken over charge of the duties of the Provincial Examiner, who retires to go into morolgh.

MAT-REAL FOR CEMENT.

Taotai Lau, director of the Honam Government Cement Factory, has notified the Vice-roy that he is leaving here with an engineer to examine the stones found in the district of Fai-tai at the Fai Shai Caves, which is reported to be suitable for the manufacture of cement.

PIRACY.

Owing to the frequent occurrence of piracy on the waterways, the waterway leading to Waichow, many of the junks plying on that route have suspended running and the merchants of the city of Waichow have called a meeting, and a petition was drawn up praying the local officials as well as the High Authorities to devise means to properly patrol the waterways leading to that city.

LI-CHUN'S RETURN.

The ex-Brigadier-General of Pakhoi, Li Chun, yesterday handed over charge of office, and will return immediately to Canton.

RIVER PATROL.

The Authorities have given orders to all the Government steam-launches and gunboats, etc., to at once proceed to the Government Dockyard at Whampoa, to undergo a thorough examination with a view of placing many of them on the waterways of the province for patrolling purposes.

SALE OF THE "WING HANG."

BOUGHT BY CHINESE.

Acting under instructions from the mortgagees, Mr. Gen. P. Lammer, put up for sale, by public auction, last Thursday afternoon, the British ss. *Wing Hang*, at the lay of Mongkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances, etc. The vessel, etc., was put up in one lot. Bidding was not very keen, and the vessel was knocked down to Chan Yuen for \$28,700. Messrs. Ewans and Harston acted as solicitors of the vendor.

RAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advice from Singapore informing them that the crushing of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., for the past period yielded 1,102 ozs gold from 5,143 tons stone.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 29th Nov.—There has been slight improvement in the market during the week, and a fair business has been done. At the close a much fairer tone prevails.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have again ruled steady during the week, and the old and new shares can be sold at quotations. Sales of the former are reported at \$660. The London rate has shown a marked improvement on last week's quotation, having risen to \$76.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are again on offer at \$50, while North Chinas continue in favour at the increased rate of \$1. 89. Unions can be placed at \$700. Yangtzees are quiet at \$10.

Fire Insurances.—There is no business to report in stocks, under this heading. China Fires are firm at \$82 with buyers.

Shipping.—Doughlins are in further request at \$58, without inducing sellers. Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats have buyers at \$30, after sales. Indo-Chinas, preferred and deferred, are unchanged and without business. Shell Transports have been sold and are wanted at \$11.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have again been sold at \$101 and there are further buyers at the rate. Dairy Farms are inquired for at \$10. Sales have been effected of Green Island Cements at \$1. 50. Peak Tramways, fully paid, have found buyers at \$13. Watsons have inquiries at \$10. They have been sold by Wm. Powell at \$5, and more shares are inquired for.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 2/3 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74/4.

New Issues.—Kowloon Wharfs—20,000 shares at \$10 per share, payable on the 31st instant.

Dividends Payable.—Langkats final dividend of \$1. 75 per share and bonus of \$1. 25 per share payable on the 15th prox.

For Saigon.—The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Ltd., has been sold at \$15, and more shares are offering. China Provident, Peak Tramways, Watsons, and Wm. Powell are in request at quotations. Langkats have shown a sharp rise, during the week, and the close buyers prevail in the Nishikai. The 1st 1/2% Sumsas are on offer at \$1. 12.

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Dividends Payable

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen.

Waglan, San Ki Wan.

Stanley, San Kung.

Cape Collinson, Sha Tau Kok.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the South China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the light-houses.

F. G. Flock, Director.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.CABLE ADDRESS:—*Telegraph*, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail.

The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until commanded.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

HONGKONG.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPENDIX PRES. QUOTATIONS YEAR'S END.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$11,750,000 \$310,000)	\$1,797,167	\$1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex	51%	
Do. (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,735 \$300,000)	571,203	2/2 3/1 4/1 5/1 6/1 7/1 8/1 9/1 10/1 11/1 12/1 13/1 14/1 15/1 16/1 17/1 18/1 19/1 20/1 21/1 22/1 23/1 24/1 25/1 26/1 27/1 28/1 29/1 30/1 31/1 32/1 33/1 34/1 35/1 36/1 37/1 38/1 39/1 40/1 41/1 42/1 43/1 44/1 45/1 46/1 47/1 48/1 49/1 50/1 51/1 52/1 53/1 54/1 55/1 56/1 57/1 58/1 59/1 60/1 61/1 62/1 63/1 64/1 65/1 66/1 67/1 68/1 69/1 70/1 71/1 72/1 73/1 74/1 75/1 76/1 77/1 78/1 79/1 80/1 81/1 82/1 83/1 84/1 85/1 86/1 87/1 88/1 89/1 90/1 91/1 92/1 93/1 94/1 95/1 96/1 97/1 98/1 99/1 100/1 101/1 102/1 103/1 104/1 105/1 106/1 107/1 108/1 109/1 110/1 111/1 112/1 113/1 114/1 115/1 116/1 117/1 118/1 119/1 120/1 121/1 122/1 123/1 124/1 125/1 126/1 127/1 128/1 129/1 130/1 131/1 132/1 133/1 134/1 135/1 136/1 137/1 138/1 139/1 140/1 141/1 142/1 143/1 144/1 145/1 146/1 147/1 148/1 149/1 150/1 151/1 152/1 153/1 154/1 155/1 156/1 157/1 158/1 159/1 160/1 161/1 162/1 163/1 164/1 165/1 166/1 167/1 168/1 169/1 170/1 171/1 172/1 173/1 174/1 175/1 176/1 177/1 178/1 179/1 180/1 181/1 182/1 183/1 184/1 185/1 186/1 187/1 188/1 189/1 190/1 191/1 192/1 193/1 194/1 195/1 196/1 197/1 198/1 199/1 200/1 201/1 202/1 203/1 204/1 205/1 206/1 207/1 208/1 209/1 210/1 211/1 212/1 213/1 214/1 215/1 216/1 217/1 218/1 219/1 220/1 221/1 222/1 223/1 224/1 225/1 226/1 227/1 228/1 229/1 230/1 231/1 232/1 233/1 234/1 235/1 236/1 237/1 238/1 239/1 240/1 241/1 242/1 243/1 244/1 245/1 246/1 247/1 248/1 249/1 250/1 251/1 252/1 253/1 254/1 255/1 256/1 257/1 258/1 259/1 260/1 261/1 262/1 263/1 264/1 265/1 266/1 267/1 268/1 269/1 270/1 271/1 272/1 273/1 274/1 275/1 276/1 277/1 278/1 279/1 280/1 281/1 282/1 283/1 284/1 285/1 286/1 287/1 288/1 289/1 290/1 291/1 292/1 293/1 294/1 295/1 296/1 297/1 298/1 299/1 300/1 301/1 302/1 303/1 304/1 305/1 306/1 307/1 308/1 309/1 310/1 311/1 312/1 313/1 314/1 315/1 316/1 317/1 318/1 319/1 320/1 321/1 322/1 323/1 324/1 325/1 326/1 327/1 328/1 329/1 330/1 331/1 332/1 333/1 334/1 335/1 336/1 337/1 338/1 339/1 340/1 341/1 342/1 343/1 344/1 345/1 346/1 347/1 348/1 349/1 350/1 351/1 352/1 353/1 354/1 355/1 356/1 357/1 358/1 359/1 360/1 361/1 362/1 363/1 364/1 365/1 366/1 367/1 368/1 369/1 370/1 371/1 372/1 373/1 374/1 375/1 376/1 377/1 378/1 379/1 380/1 381/1 382/1 383/1 384/1 385/1 386/1 387/1 388/1 389/1 390/1 391/1 392/1 393/1 394/1 395/1 396/1 397/1 398/1 399/1 400/1 401/1 402/1 403/1 404/1 405/1 406/1 407/1 408/1 409/1 410/1 411/1 412/1 413/1 414/1 415/1 416/1 417/1 418/1 419/1 420/1 421/1 422/1 423/1 424/1 425/1 426/1 427/1 428/1 429/1 430/1 431/1 432/1 433/1 434/1 435/1 436/1 437/1 438/1 439/1 440/1 441/1 442/1 443/1 444/1 445/1 446/1 447/1 448/1 449/1 450/1 451/1 452/1 453/1 454/1 455/1 456/1 457/1 458/1 459/1 460/1 461/1 462/1 463/1 464/1 465/1 466/1 467/1 468/1 469/1 470/1 471/1 472/1 473/1 474/1 475/1 476/1 477/1 478/1 479/1 480/1 481/1 482/1 483/1 484/1 485/1 486/1 487/1 488/1 489/1 490/1 491/1 492/1 493/1 494/1 495/1 496/1 497/1 498/1 499/1 500/1 501/1 502/1 503/1 504/1 505/1 506/1 507/1 508/1 509/1 510/1 511/1 512/1 513/1 514/1 515/1 516/1 517/1 518/1 519/1 520/1 521/1 522/1 523/1 524/1 525/1 526/1 527/1 528/1 529/1 530/1 531/1 532/1 533/1 534/1 535/1 536/1 537/1 538/1 539/1 540/1 541/1 542/1 543/1 544/1 545/1 546/1 547/1 548/1 549/1 550/1 551/1 552/1 553/1 554/1 555/1 556/1 557/1 558/1 559/1 560/1 561/1 562/1 563/1 564/1 565/1 566/1 567/1 568/1 569/1 570/1 571/1 572/1 573/1 574/1 575/1 576/1 577/1 578/1 579/1 580/1 581/1 582/1 583/1 584/1 585/1 586/1 587/1 588/1 589/1 590/1 591/1 592/1 593/1 594/1 595/1 596/1 597/1 598/1 599/1 600/1 601/1 602/1 603/1 604/1 605/1		